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WAR NEWS.

FIGHTING AT SAARBRUCK.

French Attack and are Vigorously Repulsed.

The French Explanation of the Secret Treaty—Bismarck Dictated and Benedetti Wrote It—England Will Declare the Explanations of the Treaty Unsatisfactory—The French Premier Has an Interview with the Press Representatives—Enthusiastic Greeting to German-Americans—Napoleon Assumes Command in Chief—Situation of His Army Corps—Austria Will Not Take Umbrage at Italian Occupation of Rome—Supposed Situation of the Prussian Forces—American Officers Not Wanted in the French Army.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

French Attack at Saarbrucken—Vigorous Repulse.

BERLIN, July 30.—*Via London*, 31, 12:30 A. M.

This morning the French attacked Saarbrucken in largely superior force, but were vigorously repulsed.

Great Excitement in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, July 30—*Evening.*—The city is excited to-day with rumors, the most important of which is one of a federal execution. United States bonds were greatly affected by this report. They opened buoyant under the influence of favorable news from Saarbrucken but fell to 76¾ at close.

The Secret Treaty Explained.

PARIS, July 30.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes Count Benedetti's explanation of the secret treaty affair. It is well known that Bismarck made France an offer, both before and after the war with Austria. The substance of this offer was that France should take Belgium as compensation for the aggrandizement of Prussia. The Emperor in all cases declined the propositions. The very moment the treaty of Prague was concluded, Bismarck again betrayed a desire to restore equilibrium and made several proposals looking to a combination affecting the integrity of the States bordering on France. During one of these conversations, Bismarck dictated to Benedetti this secret treaty project, which has just been made public and which Bismarck has kept ever since. This accounts for the handwriting. Benedetti gave notice of the contents of the proposed treaty to the Emperor's Government at the time, but the proposition was promptly rejected. Benedetti adds that the King of Prussia was not favorable to Bismarck's plans.

England Wants Further Satisfaction.

LONDON, July 30.—In view of the public sentiment occasioned by the publication of the secret treaty, the Government will address a communication to the Governments of France and Prussia, declaring their explanations of the secret treaty unsatisfactory. From orders recently issued from the War Office, it is believed it is intended to ask Russia to join England in placing an army in Belgium for the protection of that country.

The French Premier Explains to the Press.

PARIS, July 30.—Emile Ollivier, Prime Minister, had an interview yesterday with the principal editors of Paris, during which he explained the position of the Government on several questions relating to Prussia. He gave some explanations of the secret treaty project, that Benedetti had previously given, and also relative to measures taken by the Cabinet some time ago to effect a general disarmament. He said these efforts were mostly intermediary to those of Earl Clarendon; that King William refused absolutely to disarm. Ollivier said he gave the honor of his name and that of his colleagues that no offer was made to Prussia other than that made by Earl Clarendon. On the Italian question Ollivier said: "It has seemed equitable and useful to the French Government to evacuate Rome. Equitable because Italy kept her promises, and useful because by keeping her promises it unites us more closely with Italy and Austria."

Greeting to American Germans.

BERLIN, July 30.—At a mass meeting at Cologne to-day addresses were adopted to the King of Prussia, Germany and the German Americans, and especially those of St. Louis, expressive of thanks for their aid in this baptismal war.

The address rejoices in the preservation of love of the fatherland by the Germans in the land great for its deeds, for the life of Washington and the death of Lincoln. The address, which has occasioned great enthusiasm, concludes as follows:

"You are still one with the fatherland. Awaken your enthusiasm against Gesarism which has extended to Mexico, which protects the land of revolution, and which drenches the glorious Rhineland with blood. For such love and encouragement we extend our hands. Vive Germany, our common mother; vive America, bright daughter of liberty."

Napoleon to Command—Situation of the Various Corps.

PARIS, July 30.—To-day the Emperor assumed the command-in-chief of the army. He has been hard at work to-day with Gen. La Bonuf, arranging the necessary details. The Prince Imperial visited the camps to-day and was received with great enthusiasm. The health of the army is perfect. There has been no serious engagement yet, and rumors to the contrary are false. The French army is placed as follows: First Corps—Marshal McMahon, at Strasbourg. Second Corps—General Frossard, at Stavolsit. Third Corps—Marshal Bazaine, at Metz. Fourth Corps—General Count L'Admirault, at Thionville. Fifth Corps—General De Failly, at Bitche. Sixth Corps—Marshal Canrobert, at Chalons. Seventh Corps—General Douay, at Belfort. Eighth Corps—General Bourbaky, at the army headquarters.

The French Mission to Austria.

It is reported on the best authority that the recent mission to Vienna is a complete success. Austria will not take umbrage at the presence of Italians in Rome, and will remain in accord with Italy.

Gen. Sheridan Regretted from Prussia.

A French Senator, Geiger, who is the owner of large factories near Saint Louis, has been expelled from Prussia.

The Mitrailleur.

Captain Soultz, the inventor of the Mitrailleur, has gone to the army to inspect the working of the weapon. The government has resolved to form six new battalions of the National Guard of the Seine. The entire guard are to have new guns.

Situation of the Prussian Forces.

The French journals say the Prussians have three hundred thousand men at Treves; one hundred thousand in the Black Forest; one hundred thousand near Mayence; one hundred thousand in Schleswig, and eighty thousand near Berlin. The triangle between Treves, Mayence and the river Lantern is well filled with soldiers.

American Officers Not Wanted.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says Dr. Evans, an American, resident of Paris, is authorized to reject the offer of General P. H. Sheridan and other Americans, who were said to have been anxious to serve against Prussia. The French wanted General Sheridan authorized to go as a professional spectator merely, but this, too, was rejected by the Government.

Conscientious Scruples.

There are many rumors afloat touching the movement of troops in France and Germany, but none can be traced. The French and German accounts of events already transpired are utterly irreconcilable.

The Attitude of Austria.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria consults Italy on the attitude to be preserved. She is said to contemplate a notice to the Pope that the Concordat shall no longer be considered binding.

Vienna journals complain that the King of Hanover and Elector of Hesse compromise Austria's neutrality by their intrigues, and say that the former should recall his legion.

Various War Items.

It is officially stated that Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador, has gone to Potsdam, probably to escape discussion upon neutrality, preserved by the English in extraordinary fashion.

Wenslow, an English officer in the Baden service, was killed in the skirmish at Neederbroon.

There is great activity in defense of Antwerp.

Bismarck takes the field at the head of his regiment of cuirassiers.

Belgium has one hundred thousand men in position.

The English home force is now only sixty thousand men.

The French press, regardless of politics, praise the Emperor's address to the people.

The prices of breadstuffs and other articles are nearly the same now as on the eve of the Austro-Prussian war.

It is now thought that the Prussian army proposes to cross the Rhine from Baden into France, near Auningne, two miles below Basle. There is much activity in German military circles to-day.

"Historicus" writes to the *Times* justifying the attitude taken by England in the question between France and Prussia.

Bets are freely offered that the Prussian army will be in Paris in a fortnight.

While it is denied that France asked Spain to form a treaty of alliance, it is said that Olozago has already committed himself to the project and urged its propriety.

The *Times* of this morning mentions a report that the Pope declares his intention of retiring to the Island of Malta upon the evacuation of Rome by the French.

Dantemarre, commanding at Paris during the Emperor's absence, has full power to declare martial law if needed.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Larceny of Associated Press Dispatches.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SACRAMENTO, July 29.—The case of Van Valkenburg, the manager of the office in this city of the Central Pacific Division of the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company, who was caught in the act of attempting to steal the Associated Press dispatches last night, was called up in the police court this morning at ten o'clock. His bail was raised from one hundred to one thousand dollars, and the case is to be continued until to-morrow at ten o'clock.

Van Valkenburg did not jump or fall from the balcony, as stated in a dispatch sent to the opposition press by the Atlantic and Pacific line, but was held in the position in which he was caught till taken in charge by the policeman. The slip and paper were taken out of his hand before he was moved, and his position he was found in. Two pencils and his hat were picked up from between the balconies of the Western office and the one next to it, where he had crouched, ready to copy the report. His position brought him within plain hearing of the sounder in the office, a window being open in the rear of him. He was first seen to come out of the *Record* office and go directly to the position he occupied on the balcony, passing up through the house in the rear of the Western Union Telegraph office and coming out through the window on the balcony of the house which adjoins that of the Western Union building, there being the space of two feet between the balconies where he took up his position, and from which he did not move until detected. The pistol fired by Pierson, the Western Union operator, was merely to intimidate Van Valkenburg, and it had its effect, as he held up his clip and begged that he would not kill him. There was no attempt made to do him any bodily injury, except a few lusty kicks administered by Pierson when he took hold of him.

The opposition line is known to have been down a portion of the day, yesterday, and up to one o'clock this morning; hence the attempt to supply the news from a more reliable source at a little expense.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The case of Van Valkenburg, the manager of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, charged with attempting to steal the Eastern Associated Press dispatches which were being received over the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, came up for examination to-day. Van Valkenburg waived examination and was held in $10,000 bonds to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Sacramento *Union* comments upon the case as follows: "We wish to call public attention to a fact in connection with this new and curious telegraphic opposition. It is that nearly every newspaper supplied by it with dispatches is the servile friend of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who own the telegraph line and who are deeply interested in getting up a newspaper combination on this coast which will help to oppress the public. Without any scruples of conscience themselves, these railroad managers have had the rare sagacity to secure a set of newspaper and telegraphic working tools who honor the base cause to which they are sold."

ST. LOUIS.

A Three Million Building Project—Searching for a Location for Two Thousand French Families—Guilt With Raid—Political Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A project is on foot to build an immense structure, to embrace under one roof a grand Union Railroad Depot, Custom House, Merchants' Exchange, Hotel, Railroad offices and other places of business, the building to occupy three entire blocks, from Fifth to Eighth street and from Washington avenue to Green street. This includes the site of the burned Lindell Hotel. From the bridge now building trains will pass through the tunnel under Washington avenue to the passenger depot, which will be twenty-two feet below the surface of the ground, thence westward to the great Union Freight Depot, to be erected on the ground formerly covered by the Chouteau Pond, and through which the Missouri Pacific Railroad runs. The building is expected to cost three millions.

Monsieur Papon, of the Humanitarian Society of France, passed through here a day or two ago for southwest Missouri, in search of a location for two thousand French families.

The Board of Health are preparing for a raid on swill milk dairymen.

John Ebert committed suicide on Friday night by drowning. The supposed cause is extreme suffering from an incurable disease.

A large and enthusiastic Radical meeting was held at Springfield, Mo., yesterday, to protest against the action of the recent Radical Congressional Convention which nominated Captain Havens for Congress. The meeting denounced the Convention for its action on the enfranchisement and tariff questions. Another convention will be called soon to nominate Radicals for Congress who are in favor of restoring the ballot to rebels and a low tariff. Many prominent Radicals are in this movement.

The Civil Commotion in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, July 30.—George Williamson, citizen of Caswell county, went to serve a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by Chief Justice in behalf of the Hon. John Kerr and other citizens of Caswell, who were arrested by Col. Kirk's militia. Kirk ordered him to leave instantly. Williamson made a return in accordance with the fact. The Chief Justice decided that the writs were not properly served. First, because Williamson was not appointed by Chief Justice to make such service. Second, not being a citizen of Caswell he was an insurgent there, and could not serve the writs. The Chief Justice reaffirms the opinion that the *habeas corpus* act was not suspended, and ordered the Marshal of the Supreme Court to go to Caswell county and serve the writs. There has been no disturbance or resistance to the law in any portion of the State. A telegram from Milleboro states that Kirk's men arrested twenty citizens of Allamance to-day. They hang Wm. Patton, a respectable citizen, three times, cutting him down each time, to make him confess who murdered the outlaw. The last time he was cut down it was over an hour before he recovered. He made no confession.

The Convicted Fenians Sentenced.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WINDSOR, Vt., July 30.—General O'Neil, the Fenian, was convicted of a violation of the neutrality laws, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and ten dollars fine. Colonel J. McBrown was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and five dollars fine. Captain Monahan was consigned to six months' imprisonment and one dollar fine.

Terrific Storm at Mobile.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MOBILE, July 30.—A terrific storm passed over the city to-day. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, goods in stores damaged by water, and steamboats sunk or driven ashore.

The dry dock was forced from its moorings and driven about eight miles up the river. No lives were lost as far as known. Total damage $200,000.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 30.—The steamer Artemis, belonging to Hull, laden with flax, is detained at Meinel by the Prussians. The pretext is unknown.

Lesseps received the freedom of the city today. The formal exchange of speeches between the Lord Mayor and the distinguished visitor was one feature of the occasion.

The proposed Gallican demonstration at Limerick to-morrow is forbidden by the authorities.

The Birmingham *Gazette* hints that the Irish affection for the French Emperor is nourished by the French Government.

The *Saturday Review* has a severe condemnatory article on the life of Dickens, and the morality of his latter works.

In the House of Lords, last evening, the Canada Guaranteed Loan Bill was read the second time.

BANQUET TO THE MINISTRY—MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

LONDON, July 31.—The Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to Ministers last night. The guests numbered two hundred and fifty. The usual loyal toasts were given and drank with cheers.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, replied to the toast, "The Army," asking that the reserve force and militia be included in the toast. He referred to the improvements made in modern warfare and speculated on their effect.

Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast of "the Ministers." He alluded to the unusual circumstances under which they met, and proceeded to review the leading measures introduced in the session of Parliament. The Irish Land bill was characterized as a peace measure and the Education bill as a blessing to England, giving as it did free instruction to all. Alluding to the war, the Premier regretted his inability to confine his restrospect to topics of peace. He asked, in the name of wounded humanity and growing civilization and religion, could anything be more deplorable than the sight of nations of the highest civilization, with institutions nearly perfect, famous in every department of history and the admiration of the world, rushing into conflict and mutual slaughter? The issue was difficult to state or appreciate, and no intelligent mind could suppress horror at the spectacle.

Mr. Gladstone then spoke of England's position in the war as follows: The first idea of England is neutrality. Her second idea is preparation for the worst. Her neutrality is not in defence nor in selfish isolation. It is dictated by the necessity of mitigating the evils of war—confining them within the smallest possible circle and of retaining power to intervene at the proper moment. Nothing will be done to forfeit the friendship of either party, and nothing will be omitted to retain their confidence, so that we may avail ourselves of the first opportunity for renewing our efforts at mediation in a quarrel the most mournful and miserable ever witnessed by mankind.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 30.—The departure from Madrid of Montpensier is contradicted. The committee of republican deputies in the Cortes, yesterday, decided to support a demand for a prompt reunion of the Cortes to definitely establish the constitution. The rumors that ministerial changes are contemplated are contradicted. The permanent committee of the Cortes, appointed before the adjournment last session, meet to-morrow to decide on the time for the meeting of the next session.

ITALY.

ROME, July 30.—General Vansiler, of the War Department, proposes the fortification of the city. The Pope's chaplain has gone to Paris to receive the Canadian defenders of the Pope.

The Madame Ratazzi, who recently died in Florence, was the mother of the ex-prime minister, and not his wife, as reported.

CUBA.

HAVANA, July 30.—The Cuban journals are filled with protests of volunteers against the language of Diaz Quintero, deputy to the Spanish Cortes. Quintero, in a speech before the Cortes, stated that the Cuban volunteers were a dishonor to the country. Colonels of the Havana volunteers will send a document to Spain, asking the Cortes to censure Quintero.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, July 30.—The *Daily News* reports the safe arrival of the North German steamer Silesia, from New York, at Rieth, last evening.

The steamship Java, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

The brig Veracity was lost off the mouth of the Elbe, on account of the removal of the lights and buoys by the government authorities.

VIENNA, July 30.—Austria will establish a steam line from Trieste to Southampton to connect with the Austrian line.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31.—The steamship Abyssinia, from New York, arrived yesterday. The steamship Colorado, from New York, arrived to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, 30, P. M.—Consols 89¾; American securities steady: '62s 83¾; '65s, 81; '67s, 82; 10-40s, 80. Erie 18¾; Illinois 104; A. & G. W. 24. Western guaranteed, 91.

PARIS, July 30.—Bourse closed firm. rentes 69f 90c.

HAVRE, July 30.—Cotton sold at 95 francs on spot.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—Cotton market firmer but not higher; middling uplands 7¾d; New Orleans 7¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer: California white Wheat 11s 4d; red western, No. 2, 9s 9d; winter 10s 6d@11s 7d. Western Flour 26s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 34s. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d@40s. Pork firm at 125s. Beef 110s 6d. Lard firm at 74s. Cheese 63s. Bacon 59s for Cumberland cut for short rib.

FRANKFORT, July 30—U. S. Bonds opened buoyant at 93.

LIVERPOOL, July 30—*Evening.*—Beef 116s.

ANTWERP, July 30.—Petroleum closed flat at 74f.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 30, 1870.

THE NATHANS MURDER.

There are very few developments yet in the Nathans murder, but rumor points to the probable arrest of an inmate of the house on suspicion of knowledge of the terrible event.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

In the hurdle race, two miles, Lobelia beat Rokanoon, Oysterman and Morris; time 3.57. The mile heats were won by Enquirer, beating Lynchburg, Maggie B. B. and others. Lynchburg took the first heat, but in the second stepped into a concealed hole and broke his shoulder. A purse of $4,000 was raised for his owner, Major Dacon. Time 1.44, 1.49 and 1.54¼. The dash of two and one-half miles was won easily by Helmbold, beating Gleneif and Inverscuid.

TAX ON RAILROAD COUPONS.

The following dispatch has been received from Washington: No tax to be withheld from coupons of railroad bonds falling due on the first of August.

GERMAN IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Newark Board of Education has decided to teach German in all the schools having one hundred German scholars.

GERMANS FOR GERMANY.

The steamer Anglice, for Glasgow, took two hundred Germans, who will enter the Prussian army.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1870.

REMAINS A MYSTERY.

The Nathans murder remains a mystery. Many people seem to believe a son of the victim is the criminal, while another theory is that the murdered banker was followed from Morristown, Jersey, by an unknown man who concealed himself in the house for the purpose of robbery. It is probable no real clue to the affair is yet in the possession of the police.

ANOTHER MURDER, LIKELY.

Four persons, including a woman named Sheehan, dragged one McLaughlin from his bed this morning, and one of them, named John Reed, inflicted five dangerous wounds on him with a bayonet. The wife was also badly injured. The assailants were arrested.

THE YACHT SAPPHO SHORTEN.

The steamship Parana, which arrived to-day from London, reports having sighted on Saturday night, in longitude 53, latitude 43, a yacht which from the signals displayed was supposed to be the Sappho.

NAVY YARD ACTIVITY.

Four hundred extra men will be engaged in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-morrow to fit out the steamers Albany, Minnesota, Tennessee and Massachusetts.

ORGANIZING FOR TROUBLE.

The Irish Catholics are said to be organizing to prevent Orangemen celebrating the fifth of August.

DEXTER BEATS HIMSELF.

Dexter trotted half a mile yesterday in 1:18¾ to a road wagon.

THE WAR.

VERY LATEST.

No Battle Yet Fought.

THE AFFAIR AT SAARBRUCK.

Reported Fighting in Baden—Great Activity in French Arsenals—News Direct from Seat of War—Continued Great Excitement in England—Bismarck's Version of Secret Intriguing with Napoleon—Manifesto of King William—He Grants Full Amnesty—Austria Distrusts Bismarck—She Suppresses the Concordat—French Troops at Rome Under Marching Orders—Detailed Account of Railroad Destruction by Prussians—Hamburg in a State of Siege—The Garde Mobile Leave Paris.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The Fight at Saarbruck—The French Lose Twenty Men and One Gun.

SAARBRUCK, July 30.—Early this morning a large force of Bazaine's division and four pieces of artillery advanced to this position, apparently with a view of dislodging the Prussians. They met a force of volunteer guards who had taken a position one mile and a half from Saarbruck. The Prussians attacked the enemy with vigor, and after a sharp fight the French were repulsed and retreated, leaving one gun and losing twenty men. The Prussians lost eight men.

The Fight at Saarbruck Confirmed—King William and Staff Go to the Front.

BERLIN, July 31.—The report of the fight at at Saarbruck is confirmed. The King and his staff left to-day for the front.

Fighting Commenced in Baden—Four Prussian Corps on the Rhine.

PARIS, July 31.—The fighting between the Prussians and French forces has commenced in Baden. There are four Prussian Corps on the Rhine. The enemy have massed on the banks of the river. Families are leaving Baden for Switzerland.

Spies Arrested in Paris.

A German banker residing in Paris has been arrested. Three Prussian spies were also captured here by the police.

Prince Napoleon will soon leave for the Baltic.

Remarkable Activity in French Arsenals.

At the government arsenals in France 30,000 Chassepots were turned out each week during July, and in August 47,000, in September 52,000 and in October 60,000 per week will be manufactured.

Austria Consents to the French Evacuation of Rome.

Austria has given her sanction to the taking possession of Rome by Italy.

No Engagement—Movement of Troops in Force up to Saturday Afternoon.

PARIS, July 31.—The French War Office has received no advices of any engagement or movement of troops in force up to one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The sanitary condition of the army is excellent.

Needle Guns vs. Chassepot.

The reported skirmish of the 26th gave some idea of the comparative merits of the needle gun and chassepot, though owing to the shortness of the affair the test was not complete. The Prussians commenced to fire at a distance of eight hundred metres, and their fire fell short one hundred metres. The French fired almost simultaneously and some Prussians were killed.

Press Allowed to Publish Accomplished Facts.

Minister Ollivier informed the representatives of the press yesterday that the government placed no restrictions on the publication of reports of accomplished facts. He said the Emperor never approved or accepted the basis of the so-called secret treaty alleged to have been drawn up by Count Benedetti, and that Bismarck's prompting idea was actually odious to him.

Bank Discount Rate.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to five per cent.

French Priests Arrested.

French Priests have been arrested on the German frontier on the charge of sending plans of fortresses to the enemy.

Bismarck Would Not Disarm.

Paris journals call attention to the fact that no contradiction has appeared of the statement made that the French government sought through Lord Clarendon to effect a general disarmament, which Bismarck refused to accede to.

The French Occupation of Rome.

It is said the French troops will not evacuate Roman territory until the September Convention between Italy and France for the protection of the independence of the Pope is re-established.

Austria Suppresses the Concordat.

VIENNA, July 30.—The *Official Journal* formally announces the suppression of the Concordat between Austria and Rome. The Papal Court has been notified of the action of the Austrian Government.

Excitement in England Continues—The Government's Position Denounced.

LONDON, July 31.—The excitement over England's position continues, and the Government's policy is denounced. It is thought the Government will introduce a supplementary war budget.

Rumors of Fighting.

There are rumors of fighting to-day in the vicinity of Forbach.

Bismarck's Version of the Secret Diplomacy with Napoleon.

BERLIN, July 31.—*Anzeiger* publishes a circular addressed by Count Bismarck, on the 25th inst., to the representatives of Prussia at the courts of neutral powers. The document gives the following expose of the secret negotiations between France and Prussia:

Before the Danish war, says Count Bismarck, the French legation at Berlin urged an alliance between France and Prussia for the purpose of mutual aggrandizement. France anticipated war with Austria. As consequence of the the Danish war she made overtures relative to the restoration of Luxembourg frontier of 1814, the acquisition of Saarbourg and Landau, while a broader settlement of the boundary question on the basis of language was not to be excluded. These instances in May, 1866, took the form of propositions for an alliance offensive and defensive, the manuscript of the original of which is in the foreign office here. These propositions are as follows:

First—Should a Congress of the powers assemble, Italy to have Venetia and Prussia the Duchies.

Second—Should Congress disagree, an alliance offensive and defensive to be made between France and Russia.

Third—Prussia to open hostilities against Austria within ten days after the dissolution of Congress.

Fourth—Should no Congress meet, Prussia to attach Austria within thirty days after the signature of the present treaty.

Fifth—Napoleon to begin hostilities against Austria as soon as Prussia begins, dispatching 300,000 men during the first month across the Rhine.

Sixth—No separate treaty shall be made by either power with Austria. When a joint treaty is made the following are to be the conditions:

First—Venetia to go to Italy.

Second—Prussia to select German territory at will for annexation, the number of inhabitants not to exceed eight millions of souls. The territory thus acquired to become part of the kingdom of Prussia without feudal rights.

Third—France to have a liberal share of the Rhine provinces.

Seventh—A military and maritime alliance to be made between France and Prussia, to which Italy may be a party, should she desire.

This programme, the circular states, was repeated in June, 1866, in spite of the threatening urgency of France. The proposals were incessantly renewed, with modifications sacrificing Belgium and South Germany, but were never seriously entertained by Prussia. For sake of peace, however, it was thought best to leave Napoleon to his delusions. No word implying approval was returned. Time was counted on to revolutionize France and extinguish the scheme. Hence the long delay and silence. The attempt against Luxembourg failing, France repeated her former propositions, making the specifications clear in regard to the acquisition of Belgium by France and South Germany by Prussia. These last propositions were formulated by Count Benedetti himself, and it is improbable he wrote them without authority of the Emperor, as they are some which were made four years ago under the threat of war as an alternative of their refusal. Any one acquainted with these incidents must have known that had Prussia acquiesced in the seizure of Belgium, France would soon have found another Belgium in Prussian territory.

Manifesto from King William—Full Amnesty for All Political Crimes.

BERLIN, July 31.—King William, on leaving for the army, issued a manifesto. He declares he goes to fight for the honor of Germany and calls upon the whole nation to rise as one man. The King has also granted full amnesty for all political crimes.

Austria Distrusts Bismarck.

PARIS, July 31.—The *Patrie* says Austria is making formidable military preparations, as she fears an infringement of her neutrality by Bismarck. The command of the Austrian army of observation will be given to the Arch Duke Albrecht, whose sympathy for France is well known.

French at Rome Under Marching Orders.

ROME, July 28, *via* PARIS, July 31.—Reports come from Civita Vecchia that General Dumont, commander of the French troops, had received orders to concentrate his men and be ready to embark at a moment's notice.

The Situation at Saarbruck on Wednesday.

LONDON, July 31.—A special correspondent writes from Saarbruck on Wednesday that the French and Prussian forces are in sight of each other, and that on passing through Creusnach he found that the English residents had fled from the place from fear of the French, the British Government refusing them protection. The French are not ready for hostilities, having commenced only on the 21st of July.

A fusilleer named Kraus shot the first Frenchman killed in the war. Continual skirmishing has been going on since Saturday. A Prussian patrol went some distance beyond the border, finding no enemy. On the same day some French cavalry were repulsed, losing an officer and thirteen men.

The destruction of the French railway at Bitsch was complete and the viaduct blown up.

The Prussian forces are partly armed with a new and lighter gun, with shorter barrel and smaller bullet, with the same needle arrangement. The Bavarians tried the Chassepots two years ago, but preferred the needle gun. During the recent skirmishes the Prussians were able to fire quicker than the French. The cavalry are splendidly mounted.

Important Railway Destruction—How it was Accomplished.

The same correspondent writes that the railway destruction at Bitsch was extremely important. The order to destroy it was given on the 18th, to prevent a sudden concentration of the French from the south. Accordingly a small number of picked men of the 40th Uhlans started under the command of Lieut. Von Voigt for Zweibrucken, the nearest German town to the French viaduct. At Zweibrucken the engineer, with miners and workmen, awaited the cavalry. On Tuesday they set off, thirty cavalrymen and miners, and carts carrying the necessary materials, but on this night, and also the following one, the French outposts were too active, and they had to retire unsuccessful. They made up their minds that the heavy materials which accompanied them must be reduced to the smallest possible compass, and that every man who took part in the expedition must be mounted. The next two days were given up to riding lessons. After two days instructions the miners and workmen were able to keep on horses, and on Saturday night the whole body crossed the French frontier. The mounted miners and workmen were charged to push on with all possible haste to the viaduct, while the Uhlans engaged the French outposts, who were surprised. They accomplished their task with the most perfect intelligence and success. The country was roused from sleep by the explosion, which sent the great viaduct into the air. The miners rushed out again upon the railway from the spot to where they had retreated, after lighting the end of the train and succeeded in tearing and blowing up some length of line on both sides of the viaduct. They then mounted their horses again and returned safely into Bavarian territory.

Account of a Skirmish.

The heaviest skirmish that has taken place in this district was reported this morning. A party of French infantry had crossed into Prussian territory, about half way between this and Saarlouis. Forty men of the garrison of Saarlouis and some infantry went out to meet them and were coming up with them between the villages of Ludweiller and Geislanterm, about six miles west of this place, when a squadron of French cavalry suddenly appeared. The Prussians fired away as hard as they could at the cavalry with needle guns and disposed of them before the infantry could come up. Then an infantry fight followed, which ended in the French throwing off their kits and running away, leaving one officer and eight men dead on the field. Three Prussian soldiers were severely wounded. According to report no less than three French companies of infantry were engaged.

German Troops in Force—Strength—Impatient at French Delay.

Prussian and Bavarian troops are said to be mustering in great strength in every town in this district. Neuenkirchen is spoken of as the headquarters. It is supposed that if the French army does not enter Germany within three or four days, the war will be carried into France. Impatience is admirably situated for the concentrating of forces from every part of Germany. The country about here would be very rough for fighting, but if the armies could push forward a little way over the frontier they would be protected on the right by the fortress of Saar Louis and on the left by the Vosges mountains.

Fighting on the Outposts.

A regiment of cavalry is expected here to-morrow. There was a good deal of firing today between our outposts and those of the French. One of our men had his horse shot under him, and an adventurous civilian had been impressed with the good shooting of the chassepots at 1,300 or 1,500 yards.

Great Movement of French Troops—The Garde Mobile Leave Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—A special correspondent writes on Friday that there was a great movement of troops for the past three days. The whole Garde Mobile passed through Paris to Chalons. Many companies instead of shouting "Vive La Quierr," left Paris singing to the air of Lampions "down with Ollivier." Some even added "Vive La Republique." The volunteers are reckoned at 130,000, including whole polytechnic school.

Prussian Publisher Ordered to Leave.

Wettorschun, proprietor of the *Journal Officiel*, being a Prussian, has been compelled to leave Paris by Ollivier's orders. The *Journal* is published as usual.

Evacuation of Rome.

The French troops will evacuate Rome immediately. The Emperor told the Papal Nuncio that the evacuation will begin to-day.

A Long War.

The passage in the Emperor's proclamation to the army, predicting that the war will be long and arduous, produces depression and uneasiness. The campaign is based on a plan found in Marshal O'Neil's papers.

Hamburg in a State of Siege.

A special correspondent at Hamburg writes on Wednesday that that city was in a state of siege, expecting an attack from the French batteries erected at many points on the coast. Krupp's monster gun is at Wilhelmshaven. Two French spies were caught while in the act of sounding the harbor of the port. Bremen and Lubic give a hundred thousand dollars for coast defense and Hamburg half a million marcos.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1870.

TREASURY POLICY FOR AUGUST.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed to sell one million of gold each Wednesday during August and to purchase one million bonds each alternate Thursday, commencing August 11th. The sales of gold during the month will amount to five millions and the bonds purchased six millions.

The public debt statement to-morrow will show a considerble decrease in the debt.

CINCINNATI.

Probable Murder by a Father of His Son—Tired of Life and Took Chloroform.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Yesterday morning about three o'clock Wm. Seupe, a German, living in the southeast corner of Green township, about five miles from the city, made a murderous assault upon his son Frank, aged nineteen. Seupe's wife had returned from market, where she had been unsuccessful in disposing of all her produce. Seupe began to scold and abuse her. Frank came up and remonstrated. Seupe seized a shotgun, pointed it at his son and snapped a cap. Frank's hat fell off as he was running away. He came back to get it, and his father leveled the gun again and this time shot his son, the charge tearing away a great quantity of flesh from his chest under the right arm. Seupe at once sent for physicians, and when the police went, after midnight, to arrest him, he was asleep at his door. His son is said to be mortally wounded. Seupe says he will not live after his son dies. The father sent a letter to the family from the station house this morning, asking his son's forgiveness and concluding thus: "The winter is long and burns."

Aryoung German who registered at Burnett House "J. Pand, Bremen," took chloroform Saturday night in his room. He was discovered and taken to the hospital in time to save his life. He left a letter saying he could not find work and had determined to kill himself, and had concealed his real name.

RIVER DISASTER.

Steamboat Dan Able Totally Destroyed by Fire—Novel Spectacle—Narrow Escapes, but No Lives Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAIRO, July 31.—The fine steamer Dan Able, running between Cairo and Columbus to connect the Illinois Central and Mobile and Ohio railroads, was totally destroyed by fire at Columbus last night. The fire originated in the cook room and spread so rapidly that nothing could be done to save the boat. In fact few, if any, saved anything but the clothes they were in. The boat had steam up, and the levers of the engines were suspended by ropes, with steam escaping through the cylinders, when cut adrift to save the wharf boat. As soon as the ropes burned off the wheels began to revolve, and there was presented the novel spectacle of a steamer proceeding up stream without human guidance. She had progressed but a few hundred feet, when the steam pipe burst, and the wreck floated to Wolf Island, where it burnt to the water's edge. Though there were many narrow escapes, no lives were lost. The boat was valued at about $40,000; insurance unknown. Another boat will be secured in place of the Able to-morrow, and there will be no detention to passengers.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Amendments to the State Constitution Proposed.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, July 31.—In the Michigan Legislature the committee to whom was referred the Governor's message made a report to the House, recommending two amendments to be submitted to the people. The first amendment validates all railroad bonds issued previous to May 27th, 1850. The other amendment provides, in reference to fire, and that a majority of tax-payers in any township, village or city may vote aid to railroads to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of their assessed valuation, the amount to be paid within five years of the completion of that part of the road lying in the municipality.

Upper Rivers.

[By Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph.]

GREENSBORO, July 31.—River falling, with about five feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 75 at 5 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, July 31.—River stationary, with six feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 72 at 7 P. M.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Steamer Etna, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston yesterday.

—The weather in Minnesota is first-rate for harvesting purposes and the wheat crop promises well.

—Taylor's saw mill at Morrisville, Pa., was burned on Saturday. Loss ten thousand dollars, partly insured.

—A Ladies' Sanitary Commission, to aid the Prussian army, has been organized in Chicago. A sanitary fair will be held.

—A sewer being constructed in Broad street, Newark, N. J., caved Saturday, burying three laborers. Two were rescued alive.

—The paper belt factory of Crane Brothers, at Westfield, Mass., was burned Sunday morning. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

—The captain of the brig Helena, arrived at San Francisco, reports a heavy shock of earthquake on May 12, in latitude 44, longitude 56.40.

—W. D. Riggs, yardmaster of A. & G. W. R., as Chillicothe, Ohio, was killed on Friday last by falling under a train he was attempting to couple.

—The last rails on Eastern Division, from Mobile to Pascagoula, of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad were laid Saturday night.

—Alfred Georges, a laborer at Wooster & Co.'s mineral water factory, Chicago, was killed Saturday morning by the explosion of a gas generator.

—The base ball game between the Mutuals and Red Stockings, at Cincinnati on Saturday, attracted a large crowd. The Red Stockings won by a score of 15 to 12.

—A fire in Wilmington, Ohio, Saturday night, destroyed Williamson Greer's hardware store and injured the stores of

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 121@121¼.

WHO was the author of Poe's Raven is the leading literary conundrum of the hour. It will require much proof to strip the honor of its production from the dead poet who grew famous in its birth.

AMERICAN VISITORS locked up in Prussia are said to be quite numerous. They will probably have to grin and bear their uncomfortable situations as aliens till either the Prussians enter Paris, or the French pierce Berlin.

EL DORADO county, in California, purchased all the public toll-collecting wagon roads within her boundaries and then threw them open free to the people. Such an example might profitably be followed in Allegheny county where tolls are collected every few miles on all the roads—and on miserable roads at that, too.

IT will be a long time before the correct history of any engagement of the Franco-Prussian war can be obtained, as the newspaper correspondents, the great but not always reliable historians, are excluded from both armies. They will not be discomfitted, however, very much. They will make what news they cannot get.

ENGLAND seems anxious to sustain her reputation for neutrality. She furnishes coal to the French and blockade runners to the Prussians. She profits by the wars of her neighbors, and as we had a taste of her neutrality we are not unwilling that the cup should be passed in turn to the military giants now fighting. They may not like the thing any better than did we.

A ST. LOUIS FIRM is to benefit by the foreign war, having received an order for fifty thousand tons of hay for the French cavalry. As this will be contraband, a blockade runner must be employed in running it into the French ports. The government cannot forbid its shipment on the individual enterprise of merchants, and here comes in a cause for a Prussian growl just as much as England has furnished by supplying the French fleet with coal.

SAN FRANCISCO lawyers will have a nice legal nut to crack in the suit brought before a magistrate there against an agent of the American Press Association who was caught *stealing* the electric signals as they passed into the operator working for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Can a charge of larceny be sustained? He only took what he heard, a thing immaterial, of no more value in itself than a bottle of air. The bad feature of the case is that the rival Press Association or Telegraph Company should countenance such a dishonorable method of obtaining news.

THE first battle was fought on Saturday morning at Saarbrucken, a fortified town on the river Saar, a tributary to the Moselle. The French advanced and opened the attack, but were repulsed. The loss is not stated. This successful opening of the war will stimulate and encourage the Prussian army and perhaps have damaging effect on the enthusiam of the French troops. In no manner can the engagement, judging from the particulars of it we have received, be set down as one of any material importance. The grand, great and probably decisive battle cannot now be long delayed.

IF IT be true, and we doubt it very much, that Napoleon has forbidden General Sheridan the simply courtesy of making military observations within his lines, he is guilty of a gross piece of ill-manners and ingratitude. When our own great war tragedy was going on, all possible civility was extended the military officers of foreign nations, who came hither to take lessons from the movements of the armies. However, the Emperor must not be charged with the discourtesy to the representative of the American army till more conclusive evidence is furnished that he has closed the gates on brave little Phil., the hero of Winchester.

THE *arm* of the soldier is not so important a consideration as the *head*. The best piece possible is comparatively useless without an adequate intelligence to use it. Much is said of the advantage accruing to the Prussians from the use of the needle gun. This is true, but it is rather to the superior intelligence of her soldiery that Prussia is indebted for her military prestige than to any material cause. The needle gun is a power only in the hands of Prussians, or some such thinking people. The Chassepot is expected to surpass anything in the way of firearms yet invented. Two Chassepots will not make the French cause any more just, and therefore does it, in a great measure lose its *force*, for "he *is* twice armed who *hath* his cause just." Men—the people—only fight now as they believe they ought to; and when they *know* it is their duty, then can no arm be so superior as to withstand them.

GERRIT SMITH is out in a card in defense of himself, since the statement is going the rounds that he had colonized on farms in Essex county, New York, half a regiment of colored men in order to prepare them by military drill for a raid on Harper's Ferry. He says:

It is 24 years since I gave the land referred to. Moreover it was not to make soldiers of the grantees, but simply farmers, that I gave it. It is true that I also hoped that their ownership of this land (they were all colored persons) would serve to increase their self-respect, and would be allowed to supply their lack of the property qualification for voting.

Not unfrequently, I see myself represented as being anything but a peace man. One of my neighbors, on a recent visit to a part of North Carolina, learned that I had been regarded there as "a bloody old villain." Nevertheless, I am among those who do not expect the world to be made better by the shedding of blood. How little of the military spirit there is in me may be inferred from my not knowing how to load or fire a gun.

FROM outgivings at Harrisburg we are prepared to believe that the Governor will sign the death warrant and fix the day for execution of Paul Schoppe, the Carlisle murderer. The prisoner has written a begging letter asking for his life that he may be permitted to return to Prussia to enter into her armies. Governor Geary is a conscientious man. He would not swerve from the discharge of a duty even if the whole country thundered at his doors to have him do otherwise. While we would ask that mercy be shown to the unfortunate and miserable felon, still we do not occupy Geary's place and are not oath-bound to discharge any duty in the premises. It is the most painful act of an Executive to sign a warrant for the shifting of a fellow-being's soul into eternity, and the fatal signature is generally made with trembling hand. If Schœppe be awarded life and liberty, few will condemn the clemency; if, however, he shall be hanged, none can reflect on the Governor for having discharged his full duty in a conscientious manner.

AN interesting meeting of the American Philogical Association held in Rochester last week, at which our Pennsylvania Dutch was discussed. From the report we hear that "Prof. Haldemann talked with much vivacity of that philological plaything—lately growing in interest—the Pennsylvania Dutch. Hans Breitman, said the genial Professor, is a foreign German; Pennsylvania Dutch is a native. The Breitman ballads are in imitable in form, but they have no philological value. The spellings are irregular, and some of them are entirely impossible. Pennsylvania Dutch is equally heterogeneous in gender with the pure German. It is not true that Pennsylvania German is a very corrupt form of the German. He had not detected a single Dutch word in the who're language. It has relations with the Swiss, the Suabian, the Alsatian, the Bavarian, but it is none of these. It is a language of Southern Germany. One of its peculiarities is that it does not distinguish between the nominative and accusative cases. The strong verbs, too, are given up, and the past tenses are not used. The Prof. gave extracts from books recently published in Pennsylvania Dutch, which acutely defined the differences in construction between that language and the pure German."

SENATOR CAMERON.

Judging from the tone of a paper published in Western Pennsylvania, not a hundred miles from the city of Pittsburgh, we would be led to suppose that the Hon. Simon Cameron was the greatest man in the country. The paper referred to devotes about five articles each day to show that Senator Cameron carries not only Pennsylvania, but the whole country in his breeches pocket. Nothing can transpire in Pittsburgh, especially, without his aid. If a man gets drunk he was intoxicated through Cameron's influence. The Senator has men standing at every street corner attending to the special mission of promoting the cause of Cameronianism. He elects our constables, councilmen, legislators and everybody else. The vast machinery of our extensive iron and other works is stopped or set in motion at his bidding. Taxes are levied and collected at his nod. Tickets are nominated and elected to suit his taste. If a sewer caves in, or the electric current lays a square in ruins it is all the work of Senator Cameron. If a homicide is perpetrated, or a bogus political party is strangled, it has been done at the nod of this same political Jove. If members of the "third party" declare on our streets, as some of them have done in our hearing, that they would rather see the Democratic than the Republican ticket elected next fall, the disloyal declaration is at once placed to the account of the Pennsylvania Senator.

Now, we have a high regard for Mr. Cameron as a faithful and devoted Republican, who has labored hard and constantly for the welfare of the party which has elevated him to the Senatorship. We have not the pleasure of enjoying the protection and fostering care of his patronizing wing. We have received no favor from him and ask for none, and are under no obligations to him, but we do nevertheless accord him all due honor for the manner in which he has, with such constant fidelity, upheld the arm of Republican strength. His enemies cannot point to a single instance in which he has betrayed the trust reposed in him or contravened the will of the Republican party. True as the needle to the pole, he has always been at his post when duty required, and aided in the cause of Republican ascendancy.

Why, then, is he maligned and villified every day by a mercenary journal? For various reasons. He is respected, honored and confided in by President Grant. The National Executive is guided in most cases by the sound and discriminating judgment of Mr. Cameron in the distribution of Federal official favors in this State, a matter over which the paper that now slanders both, and the latter especially on account of its hate of the former, demanded the right to exercise supreme control, at least in Western Pennsylvania. But we are glad that we are able to say, on the authority of one not by any means in the interest of Mr. Cameron, although held in high esteem by the President, that when the impertinent demand was made, General Grant treated it with be coming contempt. The organ of the bolters' ring in this county gives vent to its vindictive hate of the President over the shoulders of his cherished friend, Senator Cameron, who is justly regarded by him as a tower of political strength in Pennsylvania.

General Cameron is leading all his energies to preserve the unity and integrity of the Republican party, which his journalistic villifier is laboring day and night with his puny efforts to destroy. His efforts, however, in this direction, will be utterly unavailing. They will be about as potent as the yellings of a maniac to calm the raging sea. That this is one reason why the organ of the bolters pursues Mr. Cameron with such constant bitterness, malice and determination is evident from the fact that every few days it denounces him because he does not lend his aid to elevate Democrats to official positions!

The entire absence of all decency in these wanton attacks made upon Mr. Cameron, is perfectly disgusting to those of the most moderate pretensions to refinement. The mouth-piece of the disorganizers stands at the gate of the venerable Senator and peers through the windows of his private residence. Sometimes he effects an entrance and invades its privacy and sanctity; examines every dormitory and couch, and then descends to the kitchen and interrogates the cook, "What does the General have for dinner?" He cannot entertain our honored President without having his *cuisine* and his guests vulgarly criticised by this same unscrupulous journal.

Senator Cameron is charged with corruption by the bolters' organ. But when it was summoned to Harrisburg and put upon oath, it declared it knew nothing of the charges of corruption that had been made by irresponsible persons. It swears in the sanctum that he is guilty of corruption, but when adjured before a committee of investigation at Harrisburg, it declares with equal firmness that it knows of no ground for the charge. Can any reliance be placed in the statements of a journal that is guilty of such gross inconsistency?

We do not hold General Cameron to be the greatest man in the country, as the acts and influence attributed to him by the inveterate and wholesale slanderer of this city would indicate he is. But we do believe him to be a man of great political influence, and a consistent Republican, whose services we would like to be able to command if we were seeking either for political preferment or official favors. And that we do not overestimate his strength in these directions, we have only to look over the columns of his daily slanderer in this city. A man destitute of influence and power could not receive such attention at the hands of a journal that affects to despise him.

It is proper to say that General Cameron has not manifested any interest in the present political contest in this county. He has issued no instructions. If he has, and the "authority is most reliable," let them be published.

There are other reasons why the Senator is traduced by the journal in question. But it is unnecessary to state them. We are not set for the defence of any man. General Cameron can defend himself, and it is on account of his pure patriotism and sound Republicanism chiefly that we have given utterance to the above, although his personal worth is great in our estimation.

In the whole political history of this State we do not find one United States Senator who has discharged his duties with such fidelity and efficiency as General Cameron. He has greatly surpassed all his predecessors in his constant endeavors to promote the interests and carry out the will of his constituents in every part of the State. He keeps a constant and untiring vigilance over the great and important interests of Pennsylvania, and allows no opportunity to pass in which he can advance them. Shall our people allow a man to be traduced, whose sole aim has been to promote the best interests of his party, his State and the country? There is one consolation, however, that the slanders heaped upon him will do him no harm. He occupies a commanding social position, and the recent honors conferred upon him by his own party, and of which the bolters organ complains so bitterly, prove to a demonstration the high reputation in which he is held by men of his own political creed.

A ROTARY PUDDLER.

A Cincinnati inventor, Mr. Samuel Danks, has applied in the Railway Iron Works of that city, over which he is Superintendent, a patent revolving puddling furnace machine, which he claims will revolutionize, by its economical working, the manufacture of railway iron and steel. The *Gazette* of that city furnishes the following description, which will prove interesting reading matter to our iron workers.

In 1863 a small experimental furnace was built, which working satisfactorily for several months, two large and improved furnaces were built and began work in April, 1869. These have worked steadily ever since, and in January last the company ordered the construction of four additional and still further improved furnaces, *and the total abolishing of the old hand puddling furnaces*. One of these improved furnaces is now at work and the others will be in a few weeks, the old puddlers discharged and the furnaces taken down to make room for the rotary machines. The last named furnaces are of sufficient capacity to puddle a heat of seven to eight hundred pounds and make the heat into one ball. The two furnaces that began work in 1869 make two or three balls at one heat, and in nine consecutive weeks one produced one hundred and twenty-seven tons, and gained ten thousand three hundred pounds of muck bar over the charges of pig metal; the average consumption of iron ore to fix the lining was five hundred and forty-six pounds per ton of bar produced. All labor cost $4 per ton, which includes fifty four lighting ups and puddling only single shift.

Recently the Roane Iron Company, of Tennessee, brought ten tons of their furnace iron to test in these rotary puddlers. General Wilder, Superintendent, and Mr. Brozer, the mill manager, attended the weighing, and watched the working of their pig iron in them, giving it the closest scrutiny for several days. The result showed a quality of muck bar never before produced from their iron; and a gain in yield of good sound bar of 11½ per cent. They have contracted in this city with the Miami Machine Works for making ten of the furnaces and engines complete. The Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company are now having four built, and the New Albany Mill one. For many years this improvement in puddling furnaces has engaged the attention of Mr. Danks, the inventor, as it had before for years the attention of iron workers and masters throughout the world. Success has now crowned his persevering efforts, and with the Greek philosopher he may well exclaim "Eureka."

Among the advantages claimed to be gained by the rotary machine puddler are a superior quality of iron or muck bar from a given quality of metal: a larger yield than is possible in the hand furnace, averaging ten per cent.; an increased quantity puddled of fifty to eighty per cent.; a saving in coal of thirty to fifty per cent.; of labor the same per cent., and a saving of repairs and materials; a saving in cost of construction when based on produce of furnaces; an ability to work a quality of pig iron or old castings, difficult to puddle in the hand furnaces, and to produce puddled balls of any weight required. It can produce iron or steel at pleasure from puddled balls of sufficient weight to make a solid rail entire from a homogeneous bloom or ingot of iron or steel of better quality and cheaper than by any other known furnace. It produces finer grades of iron for hoops, hinges, sheet, or boiler iron, and for nail works it has no equal, as plates can be made so that the splitting of nails is impossible. Other advantages could be named. Like the sewing machine it will relieve the labor of much drudgery, and promises to take first rank among the improvements of the age. Patents have been obtained both in this country and Europe, and we predict its general adoption.

Senator Cameron.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* having taken a contract to break up and destroy the Republican party in Pennsylvania, devotes nearly all its time now to attacks on the representative Republican and the foremost member of that party in the State. For several days past it has done little except to pitch into Senator Cameron and yesterday poured a whole column of its wrath on that gentleman's head. So fierce has it grown as its chances of success grow weaker, that it double leads its articles and sets portions of them in Caps for fear people won't read them.

The *Commercial* has no advantage over some of its co-laborers like the *Democrat* and *World* of New York, or the *Post* of Pittsburgh, or many others which we might name, and if they have not been able to destroy the Republican party the *Commercial* certainly will not succeed. That it might have done some harm if it had not thrown off its disguise no one can doubt; but now the people see it in its true light, its power to do harm has vanished.

So far as Senator Cameron is concerned, he is a Senator from this State, elected by the Republicans, and no one dare claim that he has not stood by the principles of the party. He was selected by the Republican members of Congress to represent Pennsylvania in the Congressional Campaign Committee, and it is because he was so selected, because he represents the Republican party of this State, and can and will do a great work for it this fall, that the *Commercial* attacks him so bitterly, more than because he is *Simon Cameron*, although there is undoubtedly a personal feeling in the matter on the part of the editors of that paper. We do not believe they can hurt the Senator, but they can and apparently have worked themselves into such a frenzy that his name acts on them like a piece of red cloth on a mad bull.—*Oil City Times, 30th ult.*

Petroleum Items.

The Donaghy well, upon the McCray farm, Petroleum Center, has not decreased in production, since striking, but on the contrary maintained nearly a steady production of between 300 and 400 barrels daily. The Dalzell McCray district carries the palm for large and productive wells, and another well upon the McCray farm is about tested, with indications fully as good as those of any previous strikes in this locality.

A new well upon the Chicago tract, at Shamburg, which was recently torpedoed, was doing 150 barrels yesterday and promises to be as productive as any previously struck upon this territory.

The Sheriff Thomas well at West Hickory is doing about 130 barrels, instead of 350 as stated.—*Titusville Herald.*

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

MESSRS. EDITORS: When I wrote last week I had no intention of provoking a reply, but as I have done so, pray grant me a little space once more and I promise it shall be the last for some time to come. I merely wish to quote a sentence from "A Woman's" letter, and to say a few words with that quotation as a text. Here it is:

"No position in life, however high and elevated, is exempt from cares, sorrows, drudgery and losses; but woman's sphere especially is the centre of acute suffering, greater confinement and harder work. If it is not so believed I engage and invite all the men in creation to take up our work in the house, nursery and kitchen for six short weeks only. We agree willingly to the change, and surely we would feel as happy as an Indian going to his hunting ground."

Now, in my opinion, the whole matter is contained in this nut shell. No man would seriously deny that woman's sphere *is* the centre of especial suffering, great confinement and hard labor, but when the writer—who can scarcely be "a woman" yet, or she would know—invites men to change places just for six weeks, she, with seeming unconsciousness, runs abruptly against the rock of adamant at the end of the question. Granting, for the sake of argument, that all the men in creation should accept this invitation, how is the exchange to be brought about? How are the men to bring forth children and give them nourishment, and assume the other peculiar duties and habits which are the profound foundation of woman's position in society, yesterday, to-day and forever? Here is the grand obstacle which the advocates of woman's equality and superiority in the fields of mental and manual out-door labor have to overcome, and which a false sense of delicacy generally keeps out of discussions. But the facts are there, and before any decision is arrived at, must come out. Woman *can not* change places with man, because the Creator has, from the beginning, placed natural and insuperable obstacles to such change, and though thousands of years have passed by, throughout the world the radical position of the sexes remains the same, and the husband earns the money by the use of the superior and more uninterrupted bodily strength which is given him, while the wife disposes of it as best she may to the advantage of both, and exercises herself bodily and mentally to secure and increase the comfort and happiness of both when at home. When the time of consultation and recreation comes, then every true man recognizes in woman a creature who, taken all in all, is his equal but not his counterpart, the one being absolutely necessary to the other to make the perfect whole, neither one being superior or inferior to the other, but differing so far that all the appeals for justice and similarity of labor that ever will be made cannot affect them. This is what men remember when they placidly submit to being called tyrants because they will not join in the great "movement." Female suffrage is possible, as are many changes in the legal condition of women in which I can see far more advantage than I can in suffrage; but, as I said before, some ask for one thing, some for another. Sorosis, in New York, unites its jarring factions in order to be able to present a more unbroken front in the contest with the Woman's Association in Boston, and about the only thing these otherwise clear-headed leaders seem to agree in demanding is that which I have just shown I consider to be impossible.

KAYE.

A Man Killed by a Snake—A Fearful Fight and a Horrible Death.

[From the Eufala (Ala.) News.]

MR. EDITOR: Last Saturday morning I was the witness of such a scene as I pray God I may never see again. I beheld a combat between a young man and a rattlesnake, in which the former was bitten and died within ten minutes thereafter. The particulars of the terrible affray are as follows:

On Friday last a young man named Graynor asked me to spend the night with him and go coon hunting the next morning, to which request I readily assented. We started out about 3 o'clock A. M., and near day the dogs opened on a trail in the swamp of Bear creek. Just after sunrise the deep baying of the dogs informed us that the game had taken a tree. We proceeded to make our way through the logs and tangled brush and vines in the direction of the dogs, until we came to a small space of firm ground, which was covered with a low growth of oak bushes. Here we halted for a moment to listen for the dogs.

We had barely paused when we were startled by a loud, strange, rattling sound, issuing from beneath a low, thick bush, within a few feet of us. Though I had never heard that peculiar noise before, I knew instinctively that it was a rattlesnake, and sprang back in terror, remarking, "Graynor, let's leave here."

"What' S——," said he, "are you afraid?"

"Yes," said I, "I am afraid."

"Well, S——," he coolly remarked, "I am going to kill the snake; it would be a pity to leave such a fine fellow here. So here goes."

While Graynor was speaking, I caught a glimpse of the snake, which, as nearly as I could judge, appeared to be about eight feet in length, and three inches in diameter in his larger part. He was lying coiled up in perfect circles, with his head drawn back in a terribly graceful curve, his small black eyes sparkling, his slender forked tongue darting swiftly back and forth, and his brown neck swollen with fatal wrath, while ever and anon he twirled the warning rattles in the air, with a harsh blood-curdling sound.

"For God's sake, let's go," said I, shuddering at the terrible sight.

"Don't get scared," said G., "just climb a tree and he won't bite you. It ain't every day that a fellow meets with such a fine large snake as this, and it wouldn't do to lose him."

He had picked up a small stick about a yard long, and while speaking, was drawing back the bushes from above the snake so as to get a sight of him. He threw his foot around over the bushes and trampled them down in such a manner that the monster was fairly exposed to view; but just as he did so, and before he had time to strike, the snake made a sudden spring at him, and I turned away my face in horror. The next instant, Graynor exclaimed "I've got him, by George!"

I turned to look, and with his right hand he was grasping the snake by the neck in such a manner that he could not bite, while the monster was gnashing his teeth most furiously, and twisting and writhing in huge folds around G's arms. All of a sudden, in some unaccountable manner, the snake freed his head, and quick as lightning plunged his deadly fangs into G's right cheek, when, dropping on the ground, he glided a few paces and again coiled himself up, keeping his head erect and ringing his fearful rattles. G. turned deadly pale, paused a moment and then with a little stick, advanced toward the snake. As he did so the snake made a spring at him, but G. struck him with the stick and knocked him back.

A second time the snake sprang at him, and he again knocked him off with his stick, but before he could strike a third blow, the snake had made another spring, and inflicted another wound in Graynor's arm. This time Graynor again managed to seize the monster by the neck, and dropping the stick, he drew forth his knife with one hand, opened it with his teeth, and then deliberately cut the snake's head off. Blood spurted from the trunk, and Graynor, still grasping the snake, whose huge folds flapped and writhed around him, turned toward me, staggered and fell. I rushed up to him, and asked him, "What, in the name of God, can I do for you?"

"Nothing," said he, calmly, "I am dying. Tell them good——" and his features became frightfully contorted, his eyes rolled over as if starting from their sockets, and his black, swollen tongue protruded from his mouth. Then he fixed his red, wild, staring eyes upon me, and heaved a deep piercing groan; a shiver passed over his frame, and then all was still. I was alone with the dead.

Marking the place as well as I could, I hastened to a house we had passed on the road, some half a mile distant from the fatal tragedy. Runners were sent through the neighborhood, and in the course of two hours some twenty of the neighbors had gathered. We proceeded to the place, which I found no difficulty in pointing out.

Good heavens! what a sight met our view. The face and body had turned to a deep purple, and were swollen to three times the natural size, presenting the most horrible appearance I had ever witnessed. The snake lay where he had been thrown, and was still writhing.

A litter of boughs was hastily constructed, and with heavy hearts we took our way to the residence of his parents. I will not attempt to describe the heartrending scene when they saw the body. Grief like theirs cannot be portrayed.

This was my first encounter with a rattlesnake, and I pray God it may be my last.

CLOPTON, Ala., 1870.

Cotton Cultivation in Central Asia.

A Russian paper furnishes some information on the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. In the vicinity of Taschkend, it says there are large cotton fields, and the American cotton plant has also been lately grown there, though as yet with little success. The best cotton in Central Asia is that produced in Bokhara, some sorts of which are nearly equal in quality to American cotton. A great deal of cotton is also cultivated in Khokend, and especially in Khiva; there are also a few fields in northern Turkistan. The value of the cotton of Bokhara is much diminished by the insufficiency of the materials used in cleaning it. Its price at Taschkend is now five roubles fifty kopecs (about 14s.) per pound. Russia imports from the above countries large quantities of raw cotton, part of which is sent back manufactured. The importation of cotton is now nine times as great as it was eleven years ago. The total quantity produced in Central Asia is upward of 3,000,000 pounds.

AMONG the very best maps published, thus far, of the seat of war in Europe, is Forney's map, a gift to the readers of the Philadelphia *Press*. It is lithographed and printed on fine silk paper and reflects much credit to the enterprise of Colonel Forney, who is always up to time in such matters.

AMERICAN SAFFRON.

A fresh supply of
AMERICAN SAFFRON.
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AMERICAN SAFFRON.
AMERICAN SAFFRON.

A fresh supply at JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

THE LIFE SUSTAINING PRINCIPLE.

The vital and the muscular systems are entirely distinct from each other. A man may have the brawn of a Hercules, but if he is deficient in vital energy he will not wear as well, or last as long or be as healthy and happy while he does last, as the man of ordinary, or even slender build, who possesses a larger share of this animating principle. One of the greatest recommendations of that pure vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that it increases the vital force of the system. No medicine can double the volume of a man's muscle, or thicken and vitalize his thews and sinews; but Hostetter's Bitters has an effect much more important. Its use promotes constitutional vigor. It reinforces the life-power, of which bone and sinew and muscle are merely the instruments, holding the same relation to it that machinery does to steam. Let the slight and apparently fragile take heart, they may have more stamina, though far less physical strength, than the broad shouldered athletes they regard with envy. To restore, to sustain, to increase this staminal principle which, when in full supply, is the source of health and the best guarantee of longevity, is a special property of the famous restorative. It is not only a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, constipation, &c., and a preventive of all diseases of a malarious character, but the best of all medicines for strengthening the constitution and awakening the powers of nature from whatever cause they may have become lethargic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.
SUMMER RESORT.
Loretto Springs,
CAMBRIA CO., PA.
This Summer Resort is 4 miles from Cresson. Advantages unexcelled. Excursion Tickets by the Penna. R. R. Co. can be had during the summer. Terms very moderate. For Circular and full information, address
F. A. GIBBON.
jy30:s97:WFM

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
50 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size curs. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ju26 136 Wood street.

CROQUET! CROQUET!
Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ju25 137 Wood street.

BASE BALLS!
I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at
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ju26 136 Wood street.

RAZORS! SCISSORS!
And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS, Brands and Cancelling Stamps made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S,
ju26 136 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A FULL LINE OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SASH RIBBONS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
Linen Suits,
At Very Low Prices.
Valencia Laces.
Jaconet Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Bracelets and Jet Jewelry.
Hats, Bonnets and Sundowns,
VERY CHEAP.
At 8½c, White Linen Towels. Turkey Red Border
At 20c, large size Linen Towels, a great bargain
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Calicoes, a good bargain.
At 12½c, Fast Colored Lawns.
At 12½c, Striped Alpacas.
At 50c, Balmoral Skirts, full size.
At $2.50, all Wool Summer Shawls.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WILL BE ISSUED
SOON.
PITTSBURGH;
ITS
Industries & Commerce.
A BOOK PORTRAYING IN
FACTS AND FIGURES
THE
Growth and Present Prosperity
OF THE
Representative Manufacturing Interests
OF PITTSBURGH.
COPIES OF THIS VOLUME WILL BE PLACED IN THE
Leading Hotels
OF THOSE PORTIONS OF THE UNION WHICH ARE IN THE SLIGHTEST DEGREE TRIBUTARY TO THE
TRADE OF PITTSBURGH.
The Volume will be printed and bound in a style not hitherto attempted in this city. A limited space has been
Assigned to Advertisers.
CANVASSERS WILL CALL UPON
MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN
For their Favors.
DAVID LOWRY,
E. A. MYERS,
JAMES MILLS, } Publishers.
jy20:a21

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
1,200 REAMS RULED PAPER,
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER,
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
30,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
300 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
ju26 PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,
PROPRIETORS,
Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND FACTORY,
450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street,
ALLEGHENY.
We call attention to the guarantee posted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "pure," or carbonate of lead, we mean "absolutely pure," that is Dry, from Ammonia and Hydrogen, and therefore is whitest and superior, both in color and covering power.
GUARANTEED to be a purer carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will furnish the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

NOTICE.—Any information of JOSEPH COPELAND who, about 25 years ago, emigrated from the County Down, Ireland, to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pa., or of WM. COPELAND, brother of said Joseph Copeland, then living near Pittsburgh, Pa., will confer a favor by addressing LOUIS RISS, this office. ju2:d3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
The stock is daily replenished with New Goods and purchasers can always be suited, as the stock is large to select from, and prices as low as can be found anywhere.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
ALL COLORS AND FABRICS
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SUMMER SHAWLS.
CASSIMERES,
JEANS & COTTONADES.
VERY CHEAP.
Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Shirting Muslins and Irish Linens.
Shirt Prints and Wrist Bands.
A COMPLETE STOCK
AT
Very Low Prices!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT
HORNE & CO'S.
Received this Day:
Traveling Satchels,
Col'd and Black Satins,
Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons,
Colored Sash Ribbons,
Gauze Merino Undershirts,
Large Palm Fans,
Silk and Linen Fans.
HATS, FLOWERS,
AND
Millinery Goods,
AT LESS THAN COST.
NEW GOODS
Received Every Day.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,
21 Fifth Avenue,
FOR
Lace Curtains,
Summer Silks,
Thin Dress Goods,
Summer Shawls,
Shetland Shawls,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Now is Your Chance
AT
Morganstern & Co's,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE FOR 10cts.
MISSES' COTTON HOSE FOR 10cts.
GREEN KID GLOVES FOR $1.50.
GOOD KID GLOVES FOR $1.25.
IVORY CARVED FANS FOR 75cts.
MEN'S ½ HOSE FOR 10cts.
MEN'S GOOD COTTON ½ HOSE FOR 15cts.
Skeleton,
Paniers, Paniers,
Skeletons,
Corsets, Corsets,
Edgings, Laces.
THE
Largest Assortment
IN THE CITY.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
C. D. ARNSTHAL.....L. G. ARNSTHAL.
ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.
CHEESE.—100 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by
J. B. GANFIELD, 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad
is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.
In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.
When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA, and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.
It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.
The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)
The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of
Investors and Capitalists.
Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.
Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.
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Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.
All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.
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BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.
Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.
S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.
The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, July 30, 1870.

The week closes with a steadier feeling on Wall street. Market is, however, generally dull.

The bank statement is unfavorable. Loans $281,939,845, decrease $4,150,866; specie $30,263,866, decrease $4,094,727; circulation $33,035,-515, increase $6,196; deposits $227,555,701, decrease $6,440,812; legal tenders $54,867,963, increase $850,250.

Money easy at 3@5 per cent.

Sterling dull at 9¾ per cent.; short 10¾.

Gold firmer on the reports of the French having crossed the Rhine; opened at 110¾, closed at 110@110¼.

Carrying rates 3@2 per cent.

Clearances $87,040,000; exports to-day $1,095,-155, and for the week $6,850,847.

Governments dull and lower; coupons 81, 10-40s 108¾, 67 10-40s, 68 9-40s, 65 6-20s, 10-40 new 8's, 67 5-20s, 66 6-20s, 10-40 6's, 67 currencies 110¾.

State bonds nominal; Missouris 89¾; Old Tennessee 68, new 69; Virginia 69; old North Carolina 48¾; new 29.

Stocks dull and heavy; Mariposa 5¾; preferred 10; Canton 62; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 75; Quicksilver 35; Pacific Mail 39½; Hartford and Erie 14; Adams Express 68¾, Wells Fargo 81¾; American 62; United States 49¾; New York Central 97; new 97¾; Harlem 133½; preferred 133; Reading 99¾; Ohio and Mississippi 24; Erie 21; preferred 40; Michigan Central 118¾; Lake Shore 97; Illinois Central 131; Pittsburgh 109½; Northwestern 83¾; preferred 84½; C. and A. 79; New Jersey Central 100, Rock Island 98, Fort Wayne 98¾; preferred 99; Wabash 69¾; preferred 71; Fort Wayne 94, Terre Haute 34; preferred 50; Chicago and Alton 115¾; preferred 116; Chicago Burlington and Quincy 155; C. C. and I. C. 97.

Imports for the week just ended: Dry goods $2,394,485. General merchandise $41,-955,75.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	110	Merchants U. Ex.	
Silver		N. Y. Central	93½
6-20 Bonds	113	Reading	98¾
5-20 Bonds 1862	110	Ft. W. & C.	95¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	110	Ohio & Miss	24¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	110	Mich. Southern	91
Coupon 1865	110	Cleveland & P.	109¾
5-20 Bonds 1867	109	C. H. I. & P.	
5-20 Bonds 1868	109	Chicago & N. W.	82¾
10-40	67¾	C. & N. W. Pref.	84¾
Adams Express	66¾	Erie	

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	8.60	8.60
Paris Exchange per Franc	23	24
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	67	68
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	39	40
Central Pacific R.R. Bonds		84
Union P. R. R. Bonds		87

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.

Those who think ours the Cincinnati Gazette, that the war in Europe is going to benefit this country may find food for reflection in the fact that our chief exportable article—cotton—has already declined 2¢ per pound in Liverpool since the first announcement of a disagreement between France and Prussia. This is equivalent to 4c per pound in gold. The markets in this country have not yet responded to the decline in Liverpool, but prices being higher here, exports have been stopped. Another effect of the war already apparent is the diversion of business from our canals and railroads in the carrying of produce to the seaboard to Canada. Of the 1,238,846 bushels wheat shipped from the lake ports, Chicago, Toledo, and Milwaukee last week, 695,565 bushels or more than one-half of the whole amount, went to Canadian ports. This diversion from the usual route to New York is caused by the advance in ocean freights. That city is 10 cents, the rate being on wheat per bushel 17 cents per bushel on Monday last, when it was 6¾d at Montreal. This wide difference in freights will not last long, but there may be inducements enough offered to keep up the diversion of business from our great lines of transportation.

APPLES—Continue scarce and with an active demand. Prices are strong and tending upward. We may be quoted at $4@5 for fair to good; and $6@6 for choice. The receipts for some days past have been unusually light, and the market is almost bare.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. We quote pearls for common, and 8¾ for refined; Pearls 9@9¼; Pots 7¾.

BROOM CORN—Dull at 12 to 13 cts.

BRANS—Demand continues moderate and prices are nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices; Fancy, $3.50; No. 1, $3.25; No. 2, $3.00; No. 3, $2.50; common, $2.00@2.50.

BUTTER—There is no falling off in the demand for good butter, and it is scarce, and prime is selling readily at 25, and choice at 26 cents or two more. Many of the retail grocers are hunting around among commission houses for butter which would indicate that the peddlers are not bringing in very much.

CORNMEAL—Sales in store at $1@1 10 per bushel, as to quality.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply, with regular sales by the coop at 22@25 per coop.

CARBON OIL—Continues very dull and it is difficult to quote correctly in a jobbing way. CRUDE—Is steady but unchanged at 12@14.

The outside figure for prime Ohio Goshen. The lower grades are hard to sell atany price.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches in steady demand, with sales of halves reported at 9@10—quarters quoted at 6@7. Apples nominal at 5@6.

EGGS—There is quite a range in the quotations, as there is in the condition of the eggs, and the stock of fresh packed is by no means large. We continue to quote at 15@17.

FLOUR—Is stronger under the influence of the advices from Chicago and New York, though as yet there is no quotable advance in this market—Pittsburgh does not move either way with the same rapidity as the points above named, owing to the fact that with us our market is not controlled by speculators, the demand here being almost entirely legitimate. We continue to quote good western flours at 6¾ and choice at 7¼. Rye Flour, 5@5¾.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady milling demand for wheat and all that offers is taken readily at quotations, $1.25@1.40 for red, and $1.40@1.50 for white. We did hear of day that there was an offer on the market to take several car loads of strictly prime feed, at $1.45 for mixed, but could not learn the name so far as we can learn, none of the mills here are paying above $1.40. Oats in rather better demand and if anything firmer but not changed; we can report sales at 55¼@56—in small lots may be quoted at 57@58. It is said that the recent rains have injured the new crop considerably, and this is having some influence on the market at present. Corn continues very quiet and unchanged; we are reported a sale of one car load at 85. Rye in sale of 1,100 bushels, to a distiller, at 95, cash; dealers are paying 90@95. Nothing doing in barley.

GROCERIES—The grocery market presents no new characteristics worth of notice. Sugars are firm with an active demand for them and prices are well sustained. Standard hards are still quoted at 15; A Coffee, 14; "B" 13½; Extra C, 13¾; C, 13¼; Raw Sugars, 9@10¾, as to quality. Coffee ranges, from 19@22, for ordinary to choice.

HOGS—Are in the demand rather better; sales at $10@10 for fair to prime.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.20@1.25, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

POTATOES—Very scarce and 50@75 cts per bbl higher. We now quote at $4.50 per bbl.

PEANUTS—More active and firmer under influence of advices from Cincinnati; we can report sales of several hundred bags here at 4 cts, and one shipment to Cincinnati, where prices are relatively higher than here.

PROVISIONS—Market steady with a continued good jobbing demand, while in regard to prices there are no changes. Shoulders, 10¾@11 for plain, and 10¾@11¾ for sugar cured; Bacon Sides, 13¾; short rib 12¾; long 13¾; Sugar Cured hams 20@25¾. Dried beef 9¾; Lard 12¾ in tes and 13¾ in kegs. Mess Pork $21.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.20.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.40 by the car load and $1.75@1.75 for small lots in store.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—Bagging firm and active at 20@c. Cotton dull and weak; middling 20c. Flour scarce and firm; extra family, $5.75. Grain steady. Wheat $1.30@1.40. Corn $1.10. Oats 62. Rye 90c. Provisions steady. Pork $21. Bacon 14¼@15c. Bulk Meats 13¼@13c. Lard 15c. Sugar cured hams 20@22½c. Whiskey, raw at 90@92c. Tobacco; sales of 100 hogsheads at 6¾ for trash; 9@10c for lugs; 9¾@12½ for common to good leaf.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The oil market was considerably excited during the early part of the week and the sales unusually large; since then, however, it has cooled very quiet and weak, and as might be expected, very sensitive, and prices are lower with indications of a still further decline. Yesterday and to-day, there was but little done, comparatively speaking, there being no disposition manifested to operate, and those who bought so liberally during the early part of the week, appear to have obtained all they wanted, or else they are holding off in anticipation of a further decline. On Thursday, alone, the sales aggregated close on to 30,000 bbls; since then the sales in the aggregate do not foot up half that amount—and besides, it is said that there was a very large amount of oil sold on Wednesday that was not reported.

Receipts of Crude this week, 18,420 bbls; last week, 16,440; January 1st to date, 624,480; same time last year 865,178. Exports of refined this week, 24,000; last week, 29,000; from January 1st to date, 359,946; same time last year, 1,000,000. Sales this week, 60,000 bbls crude, 10,000 bbls refined; last week, 75,000 bbls crude, 15,000 refined.

CRUDE.

Market unusually quiet and dull to-day, and compared with the close of last week are 1 @ 2 cent lower. Sales of several barrels for immediate delivery were reported at 9¾, and the same figure will answer for seller August. Sales for all next year were reported at 9¾@10, and for September to December, inclusive at 10@10½.

REFINED.

Brilliant Oil sales are to be reported to-day, but Parker, Brown & Co. sold a car load of their choice Ice E Palmer & Co. sold a car load of their choice Ice A Brown & Co. sold a car load of their choice Ice A Forsyth Brown & Co. sold a car load of their choice Ice A Forsyth Brown & Co. sold a car load of their choice Ice A Forsyth

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

The military fever is high in this district.

South Side consolidation has about died out.

The "Children's Concourse" in the Park is very popular.

The lockup should be whitewashed and renovated again.

Three Hundred Mormon emigrants passed through this city last week.

Our hotels are unusually well patronized at present, and landlords are jolly.

Livery stable proprietors rejoice in an excellent run of patronage at present.

Our Public School Houses are being renovated and repaired for the ensuing term.

Half a dozen victims of whiskey occupied the lock-up this morning at one o'clock.

The painting of the Allegheny market house has very greatly improved its appearance.

No section of our city is improving more rapidly than that formerly known as Manchesville.

There are now twenty millinery stores in Allegheny county,—and others are organizing.

The picnic fever seems to have broken out afresh, judging from the number of announcements.

When is that drinking fountain, to be erected on the First ward Diamond square Allegheny?

The suspension bridge over the Monongahela river should be replaced with a stronger structure.

Allegheny is a very quiet city—at least Mayor Callow is not troubled with much criminal business.

The streets of both cities were never cleaner than at present. The rain aided the Street Commissioners.

One of the finest views in Western Pennsylvania may be obtained from Observatory Hill, Allegheny.

Fighting has commenced in South Germany. Look out for exciting talk and heavy beer-drinking to-day.

The recent rains made the weather cooler and raised the rivers—making life endurable and enlivening trade.

Near four million bushels of coal shipped below, is a pretty good showing for Pittsburgh for one rise in the rivers.

A lobelet is to be added to the other attractions in the West Park, Allegheny, between Ohio and Ridge avenues.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will meet at Lancaster for a three days session to-morrow a week.

Our magistrates are becoming more cheerful—the last few days have shown a gratifying increase in their business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controulers will be held to-morrow evening, at City Hall.

The number of newsboys has increased since the war murmurings in Europe. These little fellows understand business.

City Hall, Allegheny, needs a flagstaff and a flag. Who of the C. F.'s will be patriotic enough to have this matter attended to?

To-day will be celebrated as a gala day by our colored citizens. The first of August is always a holiday time with them about here.

The new St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church edifice on Ninth street is said to be one of the finest specimens of church architecture in the State.

Fuel is cheap now. Those who can exert themselves these August days, to prepare for winter, would do well to secure a supply of fuel for the time coming.

Dead—Charles P. Phelps, late editor of the Girard, Pa., *Cosmopolite*, and formerly advertising agent for Dan Rice's circus, died at Girard one day last week.

From the report of Gas Inspector R. H. Smith it appears that during the month two hundred and thirty-one metres were tested, thirty-three of which were condemned.

Yesterday was one of the most enjoyable Sabbaths of the season—there seemed to be considerably more people out at the churches than usual, and a healthy decrease in the decorce.

Entered Bail.—Saturday morning Geo. Seighrist, charged before Commissioner Gamble with neglecting to pay the special revenue tax as retail liquor dealer, entered bail to answer at court.

Saturday afternoon James McAuley was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Brush for disorderly conduct and abusing a woman out of her house on Gibson street.

Mayor Callow's Sunday morning reception was attended by two festive revelers who had spent the greater part of the evening previous in carousals. They were dismissed in the usual way.

Justice Salisbury yesterday committed Henry Franzy to jail for forgetfulness—that is forgetting to keep sober and forgetting that Saturday, Birmingham, was not a sleeping apartment.

Yesterday Joseph Myers became so disorderly in the Seventeenth ward, that Deputy Mayor Nichols was compelled to subdue his hilarity by sending him to jail. He will get out this morning, probably.

Justice Brott, of Mt. Washington, endeavored to preserve the quiet of the Sabbath in that locality yesterday, by sending John Gelsinze r, the most disorderly man about the place, to jail. John did'nt relish it a bit.

The body of G. W. Snow, Esq., of Chicago, who died at the Logan House, Altoona, on Saturday, passed through the city yesterday for interment in the former city. He was 73 years of age and a highly respected citizen.

The New Water Mains in Allegheny have been laid and connection with the basin will be made to-day. Both basins are to be drained also. The residents of Allegheny will then have no cause to grumble at the supply of water.

The organization of the original company of the old Duquesne Grays, which took place on the 15th of October, 1858, will be celebrated by the different companies now composing the Grays, by a grand parade on the 15th of October next.

A highway robbery, William and Robert Dickson were before Justice Kerr, of McClure township, Saturday morning, charged with knocking a man down on the New Brighton road and robbing him of $25. They were committed for a further hearing.

The Turf.—A pacing race will come off at Oakland Park, Wednesday afternoon, should the weather prove favorable. The race is for a premium of $100, mile heats, best three in five. Five horses are already entered, and an exciting contest is anticipated.

Committee Meetings.—The following committees of Pittsburgh Council will meet this week: Street Committee, this evening at 7½ o'clock; Survey Committee, Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock; Sewer Committee, 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon; Water Committee, Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.

About a Picture.—Jackson Beard is an honorary vendor of pictures. He sold one to Mrs. Rachel Willy of the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny. Saturday afternoon he called to settle up accounts when a quarrel ensued. Mrs. Willy says he slapped her in the face. Alderman Rolster will investigate the case to-day.

The official eyes of Mayor Brush yesterday morning gazed upon two very sorry victims of a "rowing bowl," ranged before his bar. The "rowing bowl" had been too much for them Sunday night, and Monday morning for a great many was not soon enough for it, as they went to jail. Others with more plethoric purses effected release by paying fines.

The funeral of Washington McClintock, Esq., yesterday, was very largely attended. There were over sixty carriages in the solemn procession. The death of Mr. McClintock caused much genuine sorrow in this community, where he was so well known and appreciated for his many excellent qualities of head and heart.

Map of the War.—E. Lloyd, the famous map maker of 59 Cortlandt street, New York, has furnished us with a very excellent and correct map of the seat of war. It is 44x32 inches in area, finely colored and presents all the railways, rivers, forts, &c., in the vicinity of the frontiers of France and North Germany. To understand the war these maps are indispensable.

Grease.—John Owen was picked up in the streets of Birmingham last night. John was intoxicated. Yesterday morning he appeared before Justice Salisbury, who fined him one dollar and costs. He claimed he had been knocked down and robbed of $11. He was not drunk. Oh, no. Nevertheless the justice thought it just justice to impose the fine, which John paid—the other alternative being jail.

Thanks.—At a recent meeting of the First Christian Church Sunday School, Allegheny, a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered Benjamin Gallagher, Esq., for his noble generosity in throwing open his fine residence and inviting the Sunday School under its charge to enjoy the prevalence of a thunder storm, which arose while they were enjoying themselves at their annual picnic in Shalisby & Hartley's Grove.

Prosecuted.—A couple of thieves attempted to burglarize the residence of Mr. Alfred Grosbing, Pike street, Allegheny, early Saturday morning. The gentleman happened to hear them working at the door with "outsiders." He was without any weapon, however, and so the fellows escaped, being frightened off. Mr. G. is a livery stable keeper, and had received a considerable amount of money during the day, which was no doubt known to the thieves.

We bespeak the attention of consumers of lard oil to the advertisement of the well known pork house of P. Sellers & Co., on our first page. It is well known that the oil furnished by this house can't be equalled in the city, for durability and cleanliness, for manufactory. They are also large dealers in pork of all kinds, and especially at this time their stock of hams, shoulders and bacon sides is very large, which they offer at the lowest market price.

Brought Home.—Officer Dressler arrived in the city from Cleveland Saturday night. He brough with him Louis Bayer, who is an object of interest to our police authorities. Some time ago Bayer was charged, in an information before the Mayor, with forgery—a note amounting to $400 being in dispute. Two gentlemen went his security for his appearance at court. The bail was $1,000. Bayer skipped immediately afterwards. He went skip again until the Court disposes of him.

Liberated.—Several weeks ago Patrick Norton was robbed, and caused the arrest of Henry Politt for the crime. Both parties were committed to jail, Politt for trial and Norton for his appearance against him. Norton became tired of the confinement, Monday morning the case was brought to the attention of the Court, when he was released upon his own recognizance. He had been living on a sou fare, and at once repaired to a restaurant to procure, as he said, a "good square meal."

The Allegheny Robbery.—A preliminary hearing was had before Mayor Callow Saturday morning in the Allegheny robbery case. It will be remembered that Hoverling and Strange, as robbers, while intoxicated, of $300. John Oliver, a hack driver, was arrested on suspicion. He bearing the prosecutor identified him positively, but Oliver asserted he did not see Howard on the day on which the robbery was committed. The Mayor held the accused in the sum of $1,500 for a further hearing to-day.

Injunction Applied For.—In the District Court Saturday morning, Judge Kirkpatrick on the Bench, Col. T. M. Bayne, on behalf of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, had presented a petition asking for an injunction restraining the city authorities from extending Bedford avenue. The petitioners also asked that the city be restrained from making and collecting assessments for grading and paving in front of said cemetery. The petition was filed, and the argument on the motion was fixed for next Wednesday evening.

Drowned.—Friday afternoon a party of six workingmen from Temperanceville were crossing over the Monongahela to the Pittsburgh side when the ferryman Joyce attempted to cross the course of land and boat "Ousewagon." The attempt was a failure. The skiff was struck and upset, the occupants were thrown into the water and two of them, Michael Cain, and John Connor drowned. The latter leaves a wife and two children. Both bodies were recovered and the coroner after empannelling a jury adjoined the inquest until to-day.

New Counterfeits.—As few of our merchants and shopkeepers can afford to lose ten dollars in the present state of trade, we give them advice to be wary of ten dollar counterfeits on the Poughkeepsie National Bank. The face of the note is well executed, and the engraving is of the finest character, which makes it a dangerous counterfeit; but it can be easily detected by looking on the back, which is very poorly engraved and printed, and generally in great contrast with the face of the note.

Smoky Island.—We understand that George Watson, attorney for the late Tanner heirs, brought his action of ejectment for Smoky Island last Thursday. This island is said to contain about sixty acres of land and, of course, on account of its situation very valuable. The claimants whom the Tanner heirs are trying to eject, are rather numerous. They are the city of Allegheny, James D. Moorhead, A. S. Nicholson, Mrs. Jane Dilworth, Thomas Fulton and Margaret, his wife, Andrew Fulton and Thomas Fulton, Jr., heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Fulton, deceased, Dr. George and James Negley, executors of the will of Andrew Fulton are R. Bruce, William Phillips and Christopher Magee. Whatever be its result this will be an exceedingly interesting case.

Seriously Injured.

James H. Fleming, a young man in the employ of Messrs. Cresswell & Co., painters, Sixth avenue, met with a serious accident Saturday morning. He was painting the cornice of a house at Brinton, when the platform fell, precipitating him to the ground a distance of eighteen feet. He alighted upon his back injured his spine, and although no bones were broken, it is thought he sustained internal injuries. He was conveyed to the residence of his mother, No. 8 Eighth street, and is now under medical treatment. His injuries are not considered fatal.

Church Dedication.

Yesterday a new church edifice was dedicated at Woods Run, below the car station, Allegheny. It is designed for the use of the Methodist Episcopal denomination of that section, and is a neat one-storied structure, capable of accommodating three hundred. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Rev. J. W. Baker, presiding elder of the district, and Rev. Mr. Hall, pastor. Rev. Mr. Kerr. Large audiences attended at each service, morning, afternoon and evening. The occasion proved to be a gala day in religious matters among the good people of Woods Run.

Teachers Elected.

The following teachers have been elected for the ensuing year in the Second ward schools, Allegheny: Principal—E. M. Still. Assistant Principal—Miss Eliza McHendry. Grammar—Misses Rachel McClane, Sarah Hafley, H. A. Gray, Eliza Bigham, Sarah B. Kingerlee, Mrs. J. E. Davis, Mrs. Annie Summerville. Writing—Miss Mary D. Lecky. Medium—Misses Mary Bowman, Hannah J. Pyne, Sarah A. Hutchinson. Primary—Misses Josie Matchett, M. B. Lindsay, F. R. Smith, B. P. Witherow, Blanche Oliver, Mary C. Bodey, Agnes E. Hill, Sarah Hunter, Eva McCune, M. L. Morse, Allie Reynolds.

The Mayor's Office.

The following is an exhibit of the Mayor's office business as furnished by Mr. Patterson, the efficient Mayor's Clerk. It shows the receipts for the first six months of 1870, as compared with the same period for 1869:

	1869.	1870.
February	$ 1,463 95	$1,494 65
March	2,074 20	1,540 80
April	2,317 70	2,240 80
May	1,576 65	2,467 80
June	1,455 50	1,557 20
July	2,048 65	1,985 50
Total	$11,156 65	$11,341 62

Fatal Result.

Our readers will remember the accident at Lewis, Oliver and Phillip's works, Birmingham, one day last week, whereby Mr. Lewis was severely scalded. At first it was supposed he would recover, but subsequently his injuries were found to be greater than had been imagined. Three-fourths of his body was severely developed in the scalding water. He lingered several days, growing fainter and weaker, until Saturday evening when death relieved his agony.

The deceased leaves a wife and family to mourn him. He was a highly respected citizen of the Southside, and in the business of his world life had many friends who will be pained to hear of his demise.

Coal Shipments.

Following are the additional coal shipments.

LOUISVILLE.

	Boats.	Barges	Bushels
Keystone	2	3	85,000
Sam Roberts	3	7	130,000
J. A. Hunkin	5	7	190,000
Jonesa	7	14	250,000
Lake	4	1	135,000
Reindeer	4		100,000
J. Glenn	2	8	134,000
Hornet	5	7	190,000
ST. LOUIS.			
Wild Cat	1	9	110,000
Total			1,115,000
Previously reported			3,417,000
			4,532,000

The Coroner's Jury.

That held the inquest on the body of the colored man, Sam. Brown, who was murdered some weeks ago, at West Middleton, Pa., have published the following card:

WHEREAS, There is a seeming disposition to cast reflections on Mrs. M'Keever, and those connected with Pleasant Hill Seminary, for employing some of the parties indicted for said murder. But as we are acquainted with the facts, and know the same parties have been employed by a large number of the best citizens, and some of them have not been employed at Pleasant Hill for years; therefore, we, the undersigned, jurors of the inquest on the body of Samuel Brown, disclaim to have elicited anything on the examination, derogatory to the character of Mrs. M'Keever, family or any of the teachers in any way connected with Pleasant Hill Seminary, in regard to the employment of the parties implicated in said murder.

A Doorstep Scene.

Every man should at least be allowed to enjoy his own doorstep, "none daring to molest or make him afraid." He can't always enjoy this privilege though. Josepe Klemm knows this to be a fact. He owns a doorstep. It is situated on Pike street. He was endeavoring to enjoy it Saturday evening. He had, disposed of his evening meal and felt serene and happy. He had gathered around him "his wife and the rest of his orphan children." His bliss also was of short duration. John Shovel was the destroyer of his happiness. John was out for exercise. He had taken something else besides exercise. He was intelligistic. He saw Joseph, and without ceremony, made an attack in force, knocking his victim down and frightening the others dreadfully. For this Alderman Rolster, at the instance of Joseph, fined him one dollar, and thus peace was again restored.

Sad.

Eva Meyers related her grievance to Alderman Koenig Saturday. She resides in the Sixteenth ward. She has a spa. The tender youth is of a sportive disposition. In a moment of childish glee he hauled the dignity of Andrew Wilson, of man, who resented the insult by knocking the boy down.

The Alderman sympathized with Eva and fined Andrew for "Body's" arrest. Thus encouraged Eva proceeded with her tale of sadness. She herself had been cruelly treated. Two sons, brothers, Thomas and James Metford had approached her while she was surveying the beauties of the surrounding nature scenery, and without cause felled her to the earth. The magistrate's sympathies extended to the issuing of a second *billet doux*, requiring the presence of the Metfords at his office. Eva was then happy and retired from the magisterial sanctum with tears of gratitude in her eyes.

A New Dodge.

Many are the dodges resorted to by unfortunate debtors to escape the relentless Sheriff's hammer. The latest is that of an saloon keeper on Smithfield street. The proprietor failed to make both ends meet, and as a consequence the sheriff. The goods were about to be levied upon, and for this purpose a Deputy made his way to the establishment, but was astonished to find it closed and crape waving from every available point. Somehow the official suspected something wrong about this sudden funeral display. He reconnitered in the rear of the house and discovered active preparations going on for a "flitting." He found possession, but found no defunct humanity. The crape was removed, the key taken, the mourners ordered to leave, and the place locked up. During the night, however, they returned and attempted the removal of the stock, but the Deputy's vigilance was too much for them. They were interrupted, and had just sufficient time to escape to avoid arrest. The Deputy is conqueror.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Aquatic News—Interesting Race Over the Monongahela Course—Base Ball Notes.

Out-door sports just now are looking up in interest. Boat races and base ball matches seem especially to be the order of the day. In one half the challenges for aquatic contests or the "ball tossing" championship culminate in races or matches, the next few weeks will witness more life in these matters than we have had here for many a day.

The most interesting event in aquatic circles, for the past week, was the race over the Lower Monongahela Course, Saturday afternoon. The rival oarsmen were Mooney Miller, of the McKee Club, and Ed. Morris, of the Clipper. The race was for a purse of $400, and the distance, three miles—one and a-half to the buoy and return. In a regatta on the Fourth of July last, Morris and Miller were contestants, when Miller was beaten, but not satisfied. Hence, the race of Saturday afternoon was arranged for.

An immense crowd gathered along the shores, on either side of the rivers, while the number of skiffs, small boats and all manner of craft, floating about in the course filled with spectators, was innumerable. John Hamill was chosen as referee. A few minutes before six o'clock, everything was in readiness and the word was given. Morris took the lead at first but at the "Point" Miller passed him, turned the buoy several lengths in advance, and came home the winner in 26:35—his rival crossing the line about a minute later. Morris pulled a fine race, and Miller a slow and steady one. A cry of "foul" was raised by some parties but Morris acknowledged his defeat fairly beaten, and the race was so decided. Considerable money changed hands on the result. The race was one of the best of the season, the spectators so regarding it. Captain "Xanthe," has challenged Pat Louther of the "Clipper," to row a single scull race of three or five miles for $500, over the Lower Monongahela course. The preliminaries will be arranged Wednesday evening if the challenge is accepted.

Louther has also been challenged by Joseph A. Scott to row a one mile race over the Allegheny course, the purse to be $100.

"Cal" Wright, of the Pittsburg Club has received a new paper boat, thirty-five feet long, nine inches wide and weighing thirty pounds. It is a beauty.

A new club, in honor of Fisher, the oil man, is being organized.

Saturday afternoon next the five mile race between Beat of the Alleghenies and Scharf of the "McKee," will come off over the lower Monongahela course. It promises to be very close and exciting, and is creating almost as much interest in local aquatic circles as the championship races hereabouts. William E. Weber has been selected as referee.

BASE BALL.

The Allegheny club will not in all probability meet the Athletics of Philadelphia. The foreigners cannot arrange for another match here without interfering with their other engagements.

The Allegheny and Atlantic will play for the championship at Union Park next Friday afternoon—at least that is the arrangement. It may prove as the last did—a humbug.

The Forest City of Cleveland and the Allegheny will play August 30th.

The O'Hara of Pittsburgh and the Fair Play of Birmingham had a match on Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former, by a score of 52 to 11.

At Oakland, on Saturday afternoon, the Aliquippa beat the Alaska in a game by a score of 41 to 18.

The Quickstep (colored) beat the Ratty nine Saturday afternoon. Score 21 to 9.

The Allegheny Club have secured the Union Park for the season. Clubs desiring to play there hereafter will confer with the Secretaries. Seats for spectators, in amphitheatre style, are being erected.

FOOT RACE.

A foot race between John Nolan and Ed. Roberts came off on Boyd's Hill Saturday afternoon. The distance was one hundred and fifty yards, and the purse ten dollars. Nolan won easily.

GONE.

Death of an Old and Eccentric Citizen.

Mr. Charles B. Taylor, for many years well known by men, women and children of this community as an old and eccentric genius, was buried yesterday from the Homeopathic Hospital, where he died of paralysis, on Friday last. There was much of interest crowded into poor Charles' life history. He came to this country some thirty years ago and entered into the stock brokerage business, in which he was eminently successful, and amassed a very large fortune. It is related that at one time he purchased all the ground now occupied as East Liberty for $300,000, gold. He raised the money, but owing to the fact that he was one day too late in tendering payment to the last his bargain. The speculation, inside of three years, had it been accomplished, would have made a millionaire out of him. He met with several heavy losses in western land speculations and was compelled to retire from business.

The deceased was an active member of the Washingtonian, a temperance organization that flourished in this city about the year 1840. Many men of prominence, who were in a fair way of becoming drunkards, have had such a thing averted through his exertion. He would lock them up in his house on Third avenue, and there they would remain until the cravings for drink would have passed off.

He was an early and life-long druggist, and spent considerable money in the underground railway business of running slaves off into Canada. Of late years his mind has been out of order, and his peculiar eccentricities made him a subject of conversation. He had several brothers in affluent circumstances who did what they could to have him take up his residence with them but he preferred remaining to die in Pittsburgh. His last Sunday was spent in visiting a Toodles for accumulating odds and ends of all descriptions. His house was filled from cellar to garret with every conceivable sort of things bought up at second or third hand. One of his largest speculations in line was advertising purchase of the trunks used by the soldiery during the rebellion, and it is quite likely that this speculation furthered his insanity. He brought home five thousand of these. In transportation from military to domestic quarters, the wooden coverings of them were bored by bad boys, who loved to bother Charley, and while in pursuit of one, to recapture a stolen knapsack, a host of urchins would climb the wagon sides and pick off a dozen or more, and then take to their heels with Taylor after them. This fun was kept up for a week or more, but finally the neighbors complained to the Board of Health of the stench arising from the worm eaten material, and the truck was removed to the river and the heart of Mr. Taylor was well nigh broken. Subsequently to this he devoted every dollar he could raise to buying lumber, old metal, broken furniture, old clothing, etc., which he stored away but never sold. He leaves vast accumulations of such truck, which would hardly realize one hundred dollars at sale, although his stock must have entailed a cost of several thousand dollars. The deceased was harmless and good natured. Of late he adopted the idea that the soul was immortal, but that the body was annihilated, which might be followed by a resurrection. He reconciliated in the rear of the house and discovered active preparations going on for a "flitting." He found possession, but found no defunct humanity. The crape was removed, the key taken, the mourners ordered to leave, and the place locked up. During the night, however, they returned and attempted the removal of the stock, but the Deputy's vigilance was too much for them. They were interrupted, and had just sufficient time to escape to avoid arrest. The Deputy is conqueror.

THE SOUTH SIDE SHOOTING.

Arrest of Aldridge—Preliminary Hearing—Condition of Murphy—Aldridge's Appearance and Actions.

The excitement in regard to the South Side shooting affray, which occurred Wednesday evening, has not yet died out; indeed, it has rather increased in intensity since the arrest of the man who did the shooting. It will be remembered that Joseph Aldridge, who handled the revolver and fired the shots, soon after left this vicinity. All the police were anxious to arrest him, but it was too late. No one knew of his whereabouts, and he was about given up, when Justice Krehan, early on Saturday morning, received a telegram from Hollidaysburg, in which it was stated that the missing man had stopped at that place and been secured. Officer Eichly, of Birmingham, at once was sent on, and late Saturday night returned, bringing with him Aldridge as his prisoner.

The man was kept in close custody until yesterday morning when a preliminary hearing was had in the case before Justice Krehan, an information having been made by one of the officers, on information received, charging Aldridge with the crime.

Dr. Kerr who is attending Murphy, the injured man, was put on the stand. He could give no opinion, however, in regard to Murphy's condition further than that the chances of life and death were about even; that Murphy was worse Sunday morning than he was Saturday, and Monday than Sunday, being gave indications of approaching inflammation, and that he could not tell how the case would turn for several days.

No other witnesses were examined in view of this statement, and the prisoner was committed to jail for a further hearing Friday morning next.

Aldridge is very reticent about the affair. He tells the Homer Murphy hasn't told the true story; there is another side which will be heard again.

He is a short stout, heavy set man, but don't look like the man who would engage in such a desperate affray unless maddened by drink. Yesterday his appearance was not as prepossessing as it might be. He also exhibited a large cut, just healed over on his forehead. His arm and wrist were also considerably bruised, indicating that he had been in a squabble. He intimated these last marks were the result of his last interview with Murphy, over the shooting occurred. He says he will have counsel to look after his interest when his case again comes up before the Justice. According to his statement, he only left the city to avoid the temporary excitement. The constable says no difficulty was experienced in securing him, and that he seemed perfectly willing to come back.

Upon the reason for his strange conduct in firing, Aldridge is very quiet, refusing to say a word. He accepted looks mysterious when the question is put to him but will answer nothing. He seems to think he will come out all right, and in that hope we left him serene yesterday. Further particulars will be looked to with interest.

Serious Charge.

Alderman Floyd had a strange case before him Saturday morning. Sidney Ann Dennison, a middle aged colored woman, dropped into his sanctum, attended by her husband and several young lawyers. Her business was quickly explained, in an information drawn up wherein Dr. J. M. Smith was charged with felonious assault and battery and an attempt to commit a rape. Her husband also made information against the same party for felonious assault.

A hearing was had in the afternoon when the accused was present. The prosecutrix testified she stated that she and her husband were employed on the farm of Mr. Smith, at Long Run, Versailles township, on the Connellsville Railroad; that the accused at divers times, treated her with undue familiarity, during the absence of her husband although repulsed, and that on the 19th of last month, he attempted the crime as charged.

The husband corroborated in an alleged scene between all the parties, when Sidney Ann threatened to tell Mrs. Smith of the doctor's doings, and that individual drew a revolver, threatened to blow her brains out in the fields on him, and ordered her and her husband to leave the premises immediately, under penalty of being shot.

This is one side of the story, which was related at the hearing. Mr. Smith denied it *in toto*, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for trial. The accused is well known in the city, having been a select school on Penn street some time ago. He bears an unblemished reputation, and says he will prove his innocence in this case. The matter will come before the courts, when it will be thoroughly investigated.

Duryea's Starch.

Housekeepers need not be told that pure starch is an absolute necessity to complete the good and faithful washing of white fabrics. No matter how clean muslins, linens, lawns or other fabrics may be washed, their purity will be destroyed and beauty and smoothness marred if impure starch is used in the finishing. The Messrs. Duryea, of New York, have succeeded in refining starch to entire purity, and developing its entire strength and cleanliness, an improvement that will readily be perceived in the great strength of the starch, the superior lustre that it gives, and its reliable uniformity. Much of the so-called starch now in use contains fine one-celled third foreign matter, readily perceived by sourness, mustiness, or a golden or yellow tinge peculiar to inferior starches, rendering desirable for one's linen, but inseparable from the use of common starch. All makers ask for their starch a trial, and the highest encomiums from all sustenance, an evidence of their belief that these conditions are necessary to purity and excellence in starch. Their starch not only generates an acid that bleaches the impurities to a leaden whiteness, but in no way removes every conceivable sort of thing that is desirable in the fabrics, or leaves any deleterious qualities' but is instead an additional source of weakness. The Company's starch has been unsparingly used by the soldiery during the rebellion, and it is quite likely that this speculation furthered its usage. At the last Exposition they brought some five thousand of these. In transportation from military to domestic quarters, the wooden coverings of them were bored by bad boys, who loved to bother Charley, and while in pursuit of one, to recapture a stolen knapsack, a host of urchins would climb the wagon sides and pick off a dozen or more, and then take to their heels with Taylor after them. This fun was kept up for a week or more, but finally the neighbors complained to the Board of Health of the stench arising from the worm eaten material, and the truck was removed to the river and the heart of Mr. Taylor was well nigh broken. Subsequently to this he devoted every dollar he could raise to buying lumber, old metal, broken furniture, old clothing, etc., which he stored away but never sold. He leaves vast accumulations of such truck, which would hardly realize one hundred dollars at sale, although his stock must have entailed a cost of several thousand dollars. The deceased was harmless and good natured. Of late he adopted the idea that the soul was immortal, but that the body was annihilated, which might be followed by a resurrection. He reconciliated in the rear of the house and discovered active preparations going on for a "flitting." He found possession, but found no defunct humanity. The crape was removed, the key taken, the mourners ordered to leave, and the place locked up. During the night, however, they returned and attempted the removal of the stock, but the Deputy's vigilance was too much for them. They were interrupted, and had just sufficient time to escape to avoid arrest. The Deputy is conqueror.

GENERALITIES.

MANTON MARBLE is at Newport.

LAURA KEENE is playing in St. Paul.

SENATOR FRELINGHUYSEN is at Long Branch.

FIFTEEN EPISCOPAL clergymen are at Newport.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., is to have a $10,000 skating rink.

THE hangman's vegetable—art o'choke. —(*Boston Post.*)

THE spots on the New York *Sun* have obscured its brilliancy.

THE White Mountains season has not been successful this year.

DOES Alaska have to be five years in the United States before it can vote?

CALIFORNIA owed three and a half million dollars a year ago and now owes a million.

KRAPORTIVORA SNEEZOKAMZOO is the name of a young lady now made 'ow one of the officers, on information received, charging Aldridge with the crime.

DR. Kerr who is attending Murphy, the injured man, was put on the stand. He could give no opinion, however, in regard to Murphy's condition further than that the chances of life and death were about even; that Murphy was worse Sunday morning than he was Saturday, and Monday than Sunday, being gave indications of approaching inflammation, and that he could not tell how the case would turn for several days.

No other witnesses were examined in view of this statement, and the prisoner was committed to jail for a further hearing Friday morning next.

Aldridge is very reticent about the affair. He tells the Homer Murphy hasn't told the true story; there is another side which will be heard again.

He is a short stout, heavy set man, but don't look like the man who would engage in such a desperate affray unless maddened by drink. Yesterday his appearance was not as prepossessing as it might be. He also exhibited a large cut, just healed over on his forehead. His arm and wrist were also considerably bruised, indicating that he had been in a squabble. He intimated these last marks were the result of his last interview with Murphy, over the shooting occurred. He says he will have counsel to look after his interest when his case again comes up before the Justice. According to his statement, he only left the city to avoid the temporary excitement. The constable says no difficulty was experienced in securing him, and that he seemed perfectly willing to come back.

Upon the reason for his strange conduct in firing, Aldridge is very quiet, refusing to say a word. He accepted looks mysterious when the question is put to him but will answer nothing. He seems to think he will come out all right, and in that hope we left him serene yesterday. Further particulars will be looked to with interest.

Serious Charge.

Alderman Floyd had a strange case before him Saturday morning. Sidney Ann Dennison, a middle aged colored woman, dropped into his sanctum, attended by her husband and several young lawyers. Her business was quickly explained, in an information drawn up wherein Dr. J. M. Smith was charged with felonious assault and battery and an attempt to commit a rape. Her husband also made information against the same party for felonious assault.

A hearing was had in the afternoon when the accused was present. The prosecutrix testified she stated that she and her husband were employed on the farm of Mr. Smith, at Long Run, Versailles township, on the Connellsville Railroad; that the accused at divers times, treated her with undue familiarity, during the absence of her husband although repulsed, and that on the 19th of last month, he attempted the crime as charged.

The husband corroborated in an alleged scene between all the parties, when Sidney Ann threatened to tell Mrs. Smith of the doctor's doings, and that individual drew a revolver, threatened to blow her brains out in the fields on him, and ordered her and her husband to leave the premises immediately, under penalty of being shot.

This is one side of the story, which was related at the hearing. Mr. Smith denied it *in toto*, and gave bail in the sum of $1,500 for trial. The accused is well known in the city, having been a select school on Penn street some time ago. He bears an unblemished reputation, and says he will prove his innocence in this case. The matter will come before the courts, when it will be thoroughly investigated.

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Personals.

OFFICER JAMES WILSON, for a year past in charge at the Union Depot, resigned that position and retired on Saturday. He was a very acceptable, obliging and efficient official. He was highly esteemed by frequenters of the depot, as well as the authorities, who accepted his resignation with reluctance. Private business induced him to sever his connection with the company. Into whatever field he may be called, he bears with him the best wishes of his late employers and many friends.

THE following residents of Pittsburgh are now spending their "summer hours" at Cape May: J. Harper, Albert M. Harper, C. S. Harper, Mrs. Wm. Phillips, Miss Mary Phillips, Miss Mary Gray, W. J. Sawyer, Miss J. Phillips, Thomas Sennickson, J. J. Turner, Miss C. L. Turner, Miss E. S. Turner, J. W. Rutledge.

MR. JAMES H. LOGAN of Washington D. C., is at home on a visit to his mother in Shadyside. He is looking well and has his patent microscope to make it still more practical, and useful.

CHIEF OF POLICE KELLEY, of the Philadelphia detective force, is in town, stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

RT. REV. BISHOP DOMENEC will be home next month. It is rumored that he is to be made an Archbishop.

DR. T. J. GALLAHER one of our most successful physicians drives a splendid two horse team.

REV. W. A. NOLAN, of Broadton, Pa., passed through the city en-route to Europe last week.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Ammunition and Gun material of all kind, at reduced prices, at J. H. Johnston's Great Western Gun Works, 179 Smithfield street. Repairing neatly done. Guns for hire. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or taken in exchange. Call and see or write for a Price List. MWF

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. tf

Stoneroad's Cathartic Syrup is used in all cases instead of pills, castor oil, epsom salts, &c. Highly flavored. Twenty-five cents. Try it. Sold by all druggists. WFM

Capture of a Remarkable Snake.

[From the Huntsville (Ala.) Independent.]

We are informed that a very remarkable species of snake was, on last Sunday evening, captured by Prof. Lang, of this city, near Johnson's Wells. The professor, with two of his friends had gone out into the woods about two miles from the wells, taking his violin with him. He was at the time seated on a large rock playing a favorite air, and, feeling something pass up his back, directed his attention to it, and discovered the monster creeping over his shoulder. With unsurpassed coolness and presence of mind the Professor sat perfectly quiet for a moment or two—the snake meanwhile descending to the rock at his side. Prof. Lang immediately placed his violin firmly on its head, and seized it by the neck. Then calling to his companions, who had gone off a short distance gathering berries, it was secured.

It is of a deep green color upon its back, while its belly is of a deep red. It is about five feet in length, is fully as large in the middle as a man's arm, and is provided on each side, about two feet from its head, with a fin-like appendage. Its face is slightly covered with a substance resembling black wool, while it is devoid of any hair whatever, the extremity being perfect